The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,196—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	29-0	15-8
25-0	14-0		26-0	14-0
35-8	18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8	18-12
39-8	19-14		39-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3069	800	W. J. Webber	8th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, 22nd	"

R. N. R.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3321	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.



...or particulars apply to

...IO,
...Acting Agents.
...y, Aug. 1st 1890.

HUNGARIAN

S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	will sail on or about the
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	660	15th Aug.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90,

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL, A.	Buck	4,100	500.	about 12th Aug.



THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars., apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & Co., Calcutta.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a. m., on 10th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

R. N. R.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR., MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 20th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.

THIS favourite Biscuit is becoming deservedly popular.

In tins, Re. 1-1 and Re. 1-15.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LAUDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset St.[illegible] Whitefriars, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 4 per month in advance, postage extra.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusully large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	10 12	6 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	10 12	6 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of the two brands amounts to nearly. 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 0	8 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 8	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34 0	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONSOON—1890

REQUIREMENTS.

HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS

SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs.	a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES ...	9	8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from ...	25	0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from ...	30	0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from ...	33	0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally, comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from ...	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps ...	10	8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps ...	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6 ...	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard ...	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1890, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB.
Honorary Secretary.

21st July, 1890.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, is declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, and is made payable, on and after the 7th August, 1890, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Co.'s register on 2nd August, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort.

By order of the Directors,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & Co., Ld., will be held at their Registered Office, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the usual annual business. The Dividend declared will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 11th August, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 4th to the 11th, inst.

By Order of the Board,

C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd, August 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 P.M. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Harold R. King and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLTON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

NOTICES.

ARMY NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

105, VICTORIA STREET.

OPENS INDIAN DEPOTS next month. Not issuing shares but general public and native noblemen and gentlemen will be admitted as ticket holders.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the stores noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for the year 1890-91.

Blanketing for Follower's Coats yards	5,250.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal of Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 100 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent on the contract.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY the 12 August, '90 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Alipore, the 14th July, 1890

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.

"The liability of shareholders is limited by the Charter to the amount of their shares remaining uncalled."

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT :
Sir WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart, C.I.E.
VICE PRESIDENT :
The most Honourable The Marquis of LORNE, K.T.

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.
General Sir DONALD M. STEWART, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
General Sir ARNOLD B. KEMBALL, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lieut General Sir LEWIS PELLY, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Colonel Sir FRANCIS De WINTON, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
W. BURDETT COUTTS, Esqre, M.P.
ALEXANDER L. BRUCE, Esqre.
JAMES M. HALL, Esqre.
ROBERT P. HARDING, Esqre.
JAMES F. HUTTON, Esqre.
GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esqre.
ROBERT EYRIE, Esqre.
W. P. ALEXANDER, Esqre,

THE recent agreement made between the British and German Governments has secured for the administration of this Company immense additional rich new Territories, and the Directors have decided to issue seventy thousand new shares of £20 each to enable the Company to develope and administer these new Territories on a plan exactly similar to that carried out by the East India Company. Of these seventy thousand shares ten to fifteen thousand are meantime reserved for applications from India and these applications will be received by

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Calcutta.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

IMPORTANT.

RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent. on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for pay[illegible] in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ARIEL ESTATER.

LADY FLOATING IN MID AIR.

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before wondering thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel" ! ! No one should therefore fail to see.

THE EXHIBITION OF

THE BODYLESS LADY

has been discontinued and a much more wonderful and marvellous scene substituted. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY up to and inclusive the 9th instant.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ARMENIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instrument's Act of 1881.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

No.	3—22 by 17 by 16 in.	Rs. 214
„	6—24 by 18 by 18 in.	„ 249
„	10—26 by 20 by 20 in.	„ 293
„	15—28 by 22 by 21 in.	„ 338
„	20—31 by 24 by 22 in.	„ 425
„	31—38 by 26 by 23 in.	„ 595
„	36—48 by 28 by 24 in.	„ 775
„	41—33 by 29 by 21 in.	„ 650

The size No. 3, No. 6, No. 10, and No. 15 fitted with one drawer. And the size No. 20, No. 31, No. 41, fitted with two drawers and with two distinct Locks, and the size No. 36 fitted with three shelves and (5 bearers) with two distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

THE NATIONAL

HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY :—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,

Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9 Hummum Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK ING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." – Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lee (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory; Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ......from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ......from „	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ...... „	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ...... „	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ...... „	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ...... „	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from „	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ...... „	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ......from „	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ...... „	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... „	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ......from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. ......from „	18
Gold Framed do. do. ......from „	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from „	6
Silver do. do. do. ...from	25
Gold do. do. do. ...from „	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ......from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. ......from „	30
Gold do. do. ......from „	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O'-Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts... „	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable...... „	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS......Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ......Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ...... 4 for Rs.	1	0
„ Wirebound, very fine ......each Re. 1 and „	1	8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium ......each „	3	0
„ „ Gold ......each from „	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,

194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges, due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited F. S. Madon & Co., Bombay. ALLAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.; UMBALLA & KASMELI—Ball, Hobson & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ____________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________

Address ______________

Occupation ______________

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

Albert Building, Bombay,

or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.

Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	....	£309,690	0	0
„	1885	£988,156	0	0
„	1886	£956,039	0	0
„	1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lea es either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

74	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds......£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options Or Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co., Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,

GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD

Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz.

Apply to

LYON & Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to ... Organ... Gravel and ... Mercury. Sold ... and Patent Me... Proprietors: THE ... DRUG COMPANY, Linc...

CONTAMI...

of the Blood, whether the after... Disease, hereditary taint, or fou... scription, are positively carried o... taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED..." the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 1
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 335xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. c.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	122
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,275
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	820
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	9
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	750
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	,000	7½pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	356
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	25	18,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,090
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	£1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	1167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	...	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	175
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
[illegible]olkart	...	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	480
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	19 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	545
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	785
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	327½
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	553
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
[illegible]ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	555
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	170
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	890
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,900	1,000	all	50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	6,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	320
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	748
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	-	600

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 26th July in Calcutta, was 180 against 184 and 177 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 42. There were 3 deaths from cholera, against 6 and 26 in the two preceding weeks (the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 17); and two deaths from small pox during the week, against one in the previous week; and 16 deaths from tetanus, against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 17 respectively, against 54 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·6 per mille per annum, against 23·2, the mean of the last five years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Bank of Bombay, 3 p.m.
Cricket, Parsees *vs.* Poona.
"Ariel Estater" at the Gaiety Theatre.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mobile entered and the s.s. Atrato and Henry Bolckow left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Armenia entered and the s.s. Busheer left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 2nd August, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 33,028, in the total earnings.

FAIR.—The annual Shri Mankeshwar Temple Fair will be held this day at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, and will continue for three successive days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow, the 8th instant.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match for the Rovers Football Club to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 a.m., on the Cooperage. All members are requested to attend.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July, 1890, was 2,508, with a daily average of 80; total of new admissions 1,179, and the number of children vaccinated 89.

RAILWAY MASS AT ST. ANDREW'S, BANDORA.—On Sunday last, the Raeiwar villagers celebrated the annual railway mass in honour of St. Rocke. The high mass commenced at 8-30 a.m. An impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Fr. Pereira, who dwelt on the great virtues of St Rocke. The St John's musical class rendered the Heiblinger's mass with creditable precision under the direction of Mr. P. Creado. The accompaniment on the harmonium by Mr. J. B. D'Souza, assisted by Messrs. Paul Dias and Francis Conceicao on their violins, was all that could be desired.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

Lancers ....La Fillie De Madame Angot ....C. D' Albert
Terzetto ....For Clarinet, Cornet and Althorn ....Pacini.
Valse ....Novellen ....Gung'l.
Grand Selection.Lucrezia Borgia (from Donezitte's Opera)...Arr. Godfrey.
Valse ....Ely Mavourneen.........Wheatley.
Galop ....From House to House..C. Faust.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A TIMBER MERCHANT.—Inspector Holdway yesterday charged Bhow Dowlutta, a labourer, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 9, the property of Moosa Sucka, a timber merchant, from his timber yard at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on Tuesday last. The accused was a labourer in complainant's timber yard. On Tuesday he was observed removing the purse from the pocket of complainant's coat, and was making off with it, when he was arrested. The police found the purse and its contents in prisoner's possession. On pleading guilty he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Hurry Dyal, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. I. Kingelhofer, residing at Mazagon, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with stealing a coat and a pair of trousers, valued at Rs. 5, the property of his master. The complainant had recently missed several articles of wearing apparel and reported the matter to the police, who on Tuesday last arrested the accused on suspicion, and on searching his box found the coat and pair of trowsers in his possession, Hurry Dyal, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Inspector Lee Smith charged Joachim Pereira, the store-keeper of the s. s. Bormida, and Thomas Vaz a scullery-man, with the theft of one bottle of brandy, one bottle of marsala, and two bottles of claret, of the collective value of Rs. 8, on the night of the 5th inst. The prisoners were arrested while they were taking the liquor from the docks. Pasquale Bagniasco, the chief steward, was called, and stated that the store-keeper had exclusive charge of the ship's stores, but he had no right, though he was served with liquor on board, to appropriate any of the articles or liquor under his charge without his permission. Joachim pleaded guilty to the offence, but declared his willingness to pay for the liquor. His Worship, in convicting him, sent him to jail with one month's hard labour and discharged the second accused, as there was no evidence to show that he had stolen the property.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MESSRS. BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY LIMITED.

Yesterday afternoon the seventh annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Badham Pile and Company was held at the registered office, Esplanade Road, with Mr. A. McKenzie as chairman. The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said it was very importune that Mr. John Pile had been compelled to proceed to England on grounds of ill-health, but otherwise thought that the shareholders were to be congratulated on the state of the company's business, as the directors had done their best towards assisting the business.

The report which we have already published was submitted and adopted.

The chairman, in response to Mr. Damodhar Cheebaram, a shareholder, said that the fulling off in the business done was owing greatly to the Nizam having appointed Messrs. King and King and Co. as his agents; but he entertained every hope of again being able to carry on business with his Highness. In reference to the question raised about the managing directors receiving remuneration while in England he asserted that Mr. Richard Pile had desired to retire some time ago, and the company therefore were of opinion that it would be to their own advantage if they appointed him as agent to their firm in London, since it was a great benefit to have some one at home to select goods for them. Previous to the departure of Mr. John Pile to England he had acted as manager as a temporary measure; but during his tenure of that position he had discharged his duties to the full satisfaction of the directors, and, in reference to the question of Mr. Richard Pile having drawn interest on his own money, the chairman informed the shareholders, that, as that gentleman had allowed them the use of his money on the firm first starting, it was but right that he should be now allowed to draw the interest that fell due to him.

It was then declared that a dividend of 12 per cent. should be paid. The amendments of Messrs. Damodhar and Bilimoria to increase the above divided to 13 and 14 per share were put to the vote and lost, Mr. Burder was re-elected a director of the company and Mr. N. S. Symons appointed as auditor, with a remuneration of Rs. 300.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Rampart Row, Mr. D. Gostling, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1890, was submitted to the meeting:—

The amount of business done has not been so large as in the previous two years, and thus the resultant profit has been less. We can only state that there has been during the past year a general depression of trade in Bombay, which has been felt by our business as well as by others. The reserve fund accumulated in previous years for the equalization of dividends is fairly large, and your directors therefore would recommend the usual dividend of 9 per cent. The gross profit is Rs. 7,637-7-6; less depreciation on workshop tools and fittings, Rs. 121-15-3; less depreciation on shop furniture and fixtures, Rs. 190-13-1; to be taken from reserve fund, Rs. 1,675-4-10; total Rs. 9,000. The reserve fund will now be reduced from Rs. 18,941-1-9 to Rs. 17,265-12-11. Mr. Soundy has been deputed by your directors to visit England and the Continent, in view of the extension of the Company's business by making arrangements for the supply of Pianos and other musical instruments of the newest, best, and latest styles.

Resolutions were then passed, adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of 9 per cent. per share; re-electing Mr. Framji C. Mehta as a director of the Company; and re-electing Mr. R. N. Mant as an auditor of the accounts of the company for the ensuing year, and his remuneration to be Rs. 150.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Society was held last evening in the lower hall of the Institute, Colonel Merewether, the president of the Society, being in the chair. The following are extracts from the report of the committee, which was submitted to the meeting:—

The committee of management have the pleasure to lay before the members a report of the operations of the Institute during the past year. On the 31st March 1890, the committee of management was composed as follows:—President,—Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E. Vice-Presidents.—Mr. S. S. Solomon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, F.R.I. B.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. J. O'Connell. Directors.—Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., Mr. C. Chambers, F. R. S., Mr. S. E. Shellin, Mr. H. W. Uloth, Mr. D. Gostling, C.E., Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, M.D., and Mr. J. Douglas. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr K B Wagle, Honorary Secretary.—Mr T A Savage. Chief Librarian.—Mr T W G Quanbrough. During the year the following office-bearers resigned:—Directors.—Mr G Grant-Craig, Mr H O'Connor, Colonel C M Moberly, and Mr A F Cox, C S. And the following gentlemen were elected to fill existing vacancies:—Mr A F Cox, vice Mr G Grant-Craig resigned; Mr J P Cornforth, vice Mr H O'Connor resigned; Brigade Surgeon G A Maconachie, vice Colonel C M Moberly resigned; and Mr J Douglas, vice Mr A F Cox resigned. Mr. Hormusjee Dossabhoy Cama and Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Maneckjee Cursetjee, Bar.-at-law, were admitted life members of the Institute during the year under review. The number of ordinary members on the 31st March 1889 was 320, and on the 31st March of the year under review 323, showing an increase of 3. 300 visitors made use of the Institute during the twelve months under review; the number last year was 303. The number of new books added to the Library during the year was 218. It is made up as follows:—Books purchased of general interest and for the Berkley memorial, 49. Novels, romances and tales, 69. Works of reference, law and medicine, 18. Presented by learned societies, &c., 82. From the return of a week's issue, it will be seen that the number of books in circulation during the year is larger than that of the previous year. There has been a considerable increase in the circulation of magazines and newspapers. The former were circulated no less than 3,090 times and the latter over 2,603. During the session 1889-90 three lectures were arranged for, but only the two following were delivered:—1st—"Science in Bombay," by Dr. J. H. Steel, Principal and Professor, Veterinary Science. 2nd—"Prehistoric Bombay," by Mr. W. E. Hart, B.A., Bar.-at-law. The third lecture by Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, M.D., was postponed (on account of the lateness of the season) to the next session. The committee take this opportunity of specially thanking, in the name of the members of the Institute, gentlemen who so kindly consented to lecture. The committee desire to place on record their entire satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. T. W. G. Quanbrough and the staff under him have worked during the past year. The lecture hall building fund now stands as follows:—The Silas E. Sassoon Presentation, Rs. 5,000; six Municipal debentures at 5 per cent. Rs. 3,000; balance in the Bank of Bombay to be deposited at interest this year with other sums now accruing, Rs. 154-5-3; endowment fund made available by vote of the Society for the building when commenced, Rs. 7,163-11-8; total Rs. 15,318-0-11. The following office-bearers retained their seats on the direction:—Directors.—Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. H. W. Uloth, Mr. D. Gostling, C.E., Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, M.D., and Mr. J. Douglas. The following office-bearers retired but were re-elected: President.—Col. G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. Vice-Presidents.—Mr. S. S. Solomon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, F. R. I. B. A., Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., Mr. J. O'Connell. Directors.—Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., Mr. C. Chambers, F. R. S. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. K. B. Wagle. Honorary Secretary.—Mr. T. A. Savage. There is a decrease of Rs. 37-10 under the head of purchase of books. Expenditure on establishment charges account has been decreased by Rs. 586-2-1, compared with that of last year, owing to certain reductions effected both in the number and salaries of the staff employed. The amount of expenditure under the head of purchase of newspapers and periodicals (Indian) shows a decrease of Rs. 46-13-3 over last year. The account of purchase of newspapers and periodicals (English) shows a decreased expenditure of Rs. 618-13-6, due partly to a slight reduction in the number of newspapers and periodicals taken, but mainly owing to the very favourable terms under which the papers and periodicals are now supplied to the Institute. The moiety of life members subscriptions fund has been increased by Rs. 150 during the year, making a total of Rs. 7,163-11-8. On the 31st March, 1889, there was a balance of receipts over payments on account of the Berkley memorial fund of Rs. 484-9-1, out of which a sum of Rs. 336-14-0 was expended in the purchase of scientific books, &c.; against this disbursement interest has accrued to the extent of Rs. 233-1-8, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 380-12-9 to be carried forward for expenditure during the year 1890-91. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Fund.—Receipts under this head on the 31st March 1890, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 121-5-6. Books to the value of Rs. 100-5 were purchased from this fund up to that date, leaving a balance of Rs. 21-0-6. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund.—Receipts under this head on the 31st March, 1890, amounted to Rs. 38-7-4. Books to the value of Rs. 38-2-0 were purchased from this fund up to that date, leaving only a balance of five annas and four pies. Miscellaneous.—An increase of Rs. 100-7-3 is shown under this head of expenditure, due to certain special repairs and additions having been made to the office furniture and bookshelves of the Institute. Rates and taxes.—A decrease in expenditure of Rs. 156-5 is shown under this head. There are, however, against this certain new claims aggregating to Rs. 809-12-4. An appeal against the imposition of such heavy taxes is under consideration. Expenses of Lectures.—On the 31st March, 1889, there was a balance of Rs. 251-15-3 on this account; to this was added the Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 300 for the sessions 1889-90, making a total of Rs. 551-15-3. On the expenditure side, a sum of Rs. 235-12-9 is shown as incurred during the year. To this must be added the honorarium of Rs. 100 sent to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott for his two lectures, but returned by that gentleman as a contribution from him to the Institute, which sum should, therefore, be properly credited to the general working account and charged to lecture expenses, thus making a total expenditure under the head lecture expenses of Rs. 335-12-9. Sale of catalogues.—26 catalogues and 76 appendices were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 119 catalogues and 524 appendices still in hand.

Before the proceedings commenced, the chairman brought to the notice of the meeting that, at a meeting of the directors held last year, it was resolved that rule 11 be modified so as to allow travellers to Bombay the use of the reading room as casual members on payment of small fee. It was now considered desirable that the fee should be reduced from two rupees a month to half a rupee a week.

A resolution to this effect was proposed and unanimously agreed to; after which the proceedings of the meeting commenced with the reading of the committees report.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting remarked that the report which they had heard read, went into such considerable detail that he did not think it was necessary for him to add any thing to it. They might congratulate themselves on having had a fairly prosperous year. The committee, although anxious to increase the advantages to the members, were not able to do all could be wished owing to the levy of the income-tax and enhanced Municipal taxes. A representation had been made to Government with regard to the income-tax, and it was hoped they would get some relief.

The report was adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. The accounts for the past year were also approved and adopted. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Messrs. A. Grant and O. S. Pedraza for their report on the voting lists. Thanks were also tendered to Messrs. A. Grant and B. F. Jones for the services they had rendered the Institute in auditing the accounts for the year 1889-90; and to Mr. C. Chambers for his services in auditing the monthly balance sheets for the same year. Thanks were then voted to the president, vice-presidents, directors, secretary, and treasurer for their services during the year; and the proceeding concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman, Colonel Merewether, for presiding at the meeting.

THE good humour for which the Burman is justly noted, does not prevent him from being somewhat of a barbarian when his passions are roused, observes a contemporary. From a report which has been drawn up by Mr. Donald Smeaton, the Commissioner of the Central Division, it appears that in the three years 1887-88-89 there were no less than 504 cases of torture, out of which 118 resulted in death, by dacoits in the division. **The statement throws a lurid light on the character of the crime with which officers have been dealing in Upper Burma during the past few years.**

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE *Gujerati* says:—In noticing the appointment of Prof. Wordsworth to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, we stood alone in suggesting that before the retirement of the revered Principal of the Elphinstone College at the end of this year, the Senate should request the Chancellor to confer the LL. D. degree on the learned professor. If eminent literary attainments have ever entitled a scholar to that high distinction, Prof. Wordsworth ought to be the first recipient of the degree amongst the eminent scholars and educationists in this presidency. By conferring the degree on such a distinguished scholar and poet, the University will be simply honouring itself. It has, therefore, given us great and sincere pleasure to see that some correspondents have promptly taken up our suggestion in the columns of our English contemporaries and we have no doubt all our contemporaries, whether English or native, will, also join in our prayer to the University to honor a large-hearted and learned Professor who has more than any other influence for good the course of higher education in this presidency for the last twenty years and left his impress upon all those who have come in contact with him.

The *Gujerat Darpan* says:—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* makes a very praiseworthy proposal to the University to confer on its new Vice-Chancellor the honorary degree of LL.D. In doing this the University will but honour itself more than it will the worthy Principal Wordsworth and withal it will show its gratitude to the man to whom it owes not a little. Since the right of conferring honorary degrees was bestowed on our University, it has not availed itself of the privilege except on one occasion, viz., when it bestowed a similar degree as the one now recommended on Lord Ripon. The name of the donor of the privilege might well be succeeded by that of one whose academical reputation is one of the best.

DINNER TO THE NEW NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—It is rather a novel precedent that the five successful Native candidates at the last examination of the Indian Civil Service have been entertained at a dinner given by the Northbrook Club. The occasion of this conspicuous honour is probably the fact of the unusually large number of five native candidates having been admitted into the select list. We are glad that the happy recipients of the honour got their first congratulations from so sympathetic a friend of our people as Lord Northbrook. The year was altogether exceptional. Probably for the first time since the examination was thrown open to Natives were there so many as ten native candidates appearing at the examination, and so many as five of them successful. The unsuccessful candidates are Mr. A. A. Mir, Mr. A. K. Ahmed, Mr. S. Palit, Mr. J. R. Dass, and Mr. Khareghat. It does not appear whether these gentlemen will have a fresh opportunity to appear for the examination. But their number gives good ground to expect that the next batch of native candidates will be a sufficiently large one. With the increase in the limit of age it is to be hoped the number in future years will be yet larger.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses:—It is a matter of great rejoicing that so many as five of our countrymen, four Hindoos and one Musulman, have passed the last Civil Service Examination and that the Northbrook Club has shown its appreciation of native aspirations by giving them a dinner. We are, at the same time, sorry for this singular success. It may strengthen the hands of those who do not wish natives to be in the Covenanted Service, and furnish them with an argument against the proposal to raise the limit of age. They would say that, when the age limit was only nineteen, it was possible for five Indians to pass the competition test; what would happen, if it were raised to 22 or 23? The ranks of the Civil Service would then be flooded over with natives, and all would go to rack and ruin. The vacillating and the timorous may perceive some force in this argument, and its effect upon the proposal to raise the limit of age may not be entirely satisfactory. It is for this reason that we are sorry that so many Indians have succeeded this year in overcoming the great difficulties that are in the way of entering the charmed circle of the heaven-born.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The *Gujerati* discourses:—The *Rast Goftar* defamation case is likely to take two years more at its present rate of progress. The Chief Presidency Magistrate is reported to have complained in court of the heavy pressure of work and the resulting delay in disposing of the cases that come before his Worship. We believe that while this city has gone on increasing in all directions, the magistracy has not been adequately manned to cope with the growing amount of work. Even ordinary assault cases have to be postponed from day to day, and this delay means expense and trouble to all the parties concerned. For our part, we would prefer to have five Magistrates in Bombay, one of them to be called the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whose duty would be to investigate all major cases, and the other four would deal with complaints of minor importance only. This arrangement need not entail additional expenditure, as the present posts carry unnecessarily high salaries with them, which can well stand reduction without impairing their efficiency. The Small Causes Court admits of a similar reform. The Judges of this Court are too extravagantly paid for disposing of the petty cases of Marwaris, which are almost always similar in character from year to year.

The *Indian Spectator* asks:—Is crime increasing in Bombay? We ask the question, because we observe that Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, complained the other day, when engaged in the trial of a case, that he and his colleagues were overworked, and that an additional magistrate was required to clear off the arrears and to enable the Police Courts to keep pace with the growing criminal work of the city. It is worthy of note that while criminal business in the Police Courts is increasing, civil business in the High Court on its Original Side is said to be decreasing, so much so that two of the three Judges who usually sit for the disposal of original suits have been sitting for three days every week on the Appellate Side to dispose of appeals from the Mofussil. As to the Police Courts, it strikes us that the trial of cases which ought to occupy not more than a week, at the most, is allowed to drag on for months together mainly to suit the convenience of the counsel engaged in them. The *Rast Goftar* defamation case is an instance in point. It has already taken several months, and nobody knows when it will come to an end. The practice of postponing cases for the convenience of counsel is not very desirable, and if we are not mistaken, there is a rule in the High Court circulars, framed for the guidance of the Mofussil Courts, prohibiting such adjournments. Why should not the Police Courts adopt the same rule?

THE HOMELESS LEPERS OF BOMBAY.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—Great credit is due to Mr Acworth, our worthy Municipal Commissioner, for the ability, zeal, and tact with which he has grappled with the leper difficulty and has arranged to solve it by enlisting the sympathy of the whole city at his back. The homeless leper is an eye-sore, and we can easily understand the public desire to remove that eye-sore. Whether leprosy is contagious or not, the lepers are a danger and a nuisance, and the public by paying for providing a comfortable home for them will be doing a greater service to themselves than to these afflicted beings. The public were not far wrong in judging that to spend about half-a-lakh or so on a temporary home until such time as the Sir Dinshaw Petit asylum was ready would be too large an amount for a temporary purpose; hence it was that subscriptions came in very slowly. But it was explained at the meeting held by Mr. Acworth last week that the structure now proposed to be built might be removed to Trombay and added as a wing to Sir Dinshaw's Home for Lepers. So the money will not have been wasted. It appears that leprosy being classed as "an infectious disease dangerous to life," there is power under the law to restrain the liberty of persons suffering from it. Therefore, the proposed home, we are assured, will not be tenantless. If so, let the asylum be built by all means, and the poor sufferers housed there, and let them be treated so kindly and gently that they may not consider that their staying in the home is an infringement of their liberty or that life in the asylum is not so enjoyable as their wandering about houseless in all weather, and earning a precarious livelihood in the streets. We congratulate Mr. Acworth on the success of this first public undertaking of his in our city.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—Our new Municipal Commissioner, who has by a conscientious discharge of his duties won the respect of all people, must be congratulated on the unqualified success of the meeting called at his instance at the Petit Hall to consider what measures should be devised for the housing of lepers pending the construction of the Petit Leper Asylum at Trombay. As observed by his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the subject is one which appeals to the generous feelings of all, rich or poor, and the only pity is that the matter should not have received so long the attention of the inhabitants of this great city. It was well pointed out at the meeting that the Municipal authorities possess powers for conveying lepers to asylums and detaining them there so long as it is desirable to do so. It is also satisfactory that Government is ready to cure any legal defects that may be discovered in the existing provisions to enable the Municipal Commissioner to deal with the unfortunate nuisance that seems to threaten the well-being of the community in its present direful condition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G. Raffin, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Putiala, 1,956 tons, Captain H B Smith, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, under the command of Captain Thos. Hughes, which sailed from Bombay on the 31st ultimo for Aden, Massowa and Suakim, with a general cargo, put back from sea yesterday on account of the stress of weather. During the voyage she experienced strong west-south-west winds and heavy seas.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Armenia Commander Read, arrived here on Tuesday. She left Liverpool on July 10th at 5 p. m.; Port Said on July 24th at 6-30 a.m.; and Suez on July 25th at 2 a.m.; and arrived in Bombay on August 5th, at 3 p.m. The commander makes the following report:—Light variable winds and fine weather between Liverpool and Port Said; light northerly winds in Red Sea; moderate monsoon with at times a considerable south-westsea in the Indian Ocean. Mr. H. K. Boyd, Mrs. Lemon, 2 children and nurse were cabin passedgers with five passengers on deck. On August 3rd at 6 p.m., in latitude 17° 16 north and longitude 63-58 east, passed s. s. Clan Macgregor and the P. and O. mail steamer, both going west.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mary Beyts	2434	Mathias	A	Beyts Craig & Co.
" H. Balckow	639	McAdam	C	B and P S N Co.
" Cy of Dublin	2150	Campbell	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" Taif	787	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
" Atrato	2055	Gordon	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Manitoba	1386	Brickland	M	......
" Labordonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes and Co.
" Aspatria	1836	Veale	P	C. Eduljl.
" Europa	1433	Jones	Q	K Nixon & Co.
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	30 tons crane	H Cassum.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
" Bormida	1499	Gavaggo	4	N G Italiano
" Venetia	1604	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co.
" Yorkshire	2 07	Henry	10	K. Nixon & Co.
" W. Hall	2640	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co.
" Swordsman	719	Detlefsen	16	Ebjee Sewjee.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, July 10.
	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Put back from sea.
	Waverley (s)	......	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	McAdam	Persian Gulf.
	Putiala (s)	Smith	Rangoon and Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Baghdad, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Europa, for Port Said.

The steamer Tanjore, Captain, Raffin obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
1 Traveller s ....Hannay .....Liverpool, June 30.
2 Rasmara s ....Lovell ....Rangoon, July 30.
Nuddea s ....Stafford ......Singapore, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1.—Steamers Shahjehan and Umlazi, and ship Sheila.
Aug. 2.—Steamer Mirzapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
2 Pelican s .... Calcutta.
Satara s .... Bombay.
3 Pemba s .... Calcutta.
Chupra s .... Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
1 Clan Grant s .... London.
Clan Macarthur s .... Calcutta.
2 Satara s .... Calcutta.
Scindia s .... Negapatam.
3 L Tower s .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—1 hogshead whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.
City of Dublin s—101 cases whisky, Maneckji Bhicaji; 5 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Europa s—100 barrels rasin, Adamjee Bhaijee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—25 bottles quicksilver, D Khanbhoy; 11 cases brandy, R. Ramchundra and Co; 30 cases beer and 20 cases oilmenstores, W Crowder and Co; 12 cases champagne, 50 cases still hock, 6 hogsheads whisky and 1 hogshead rum, Phipson and Co; 38 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Kangra s—8 cases lamps, T M Roysey.
Oriental s—2 cases musical instruments, F S Ramchandra and Bros; 14 bales printing paper, M S Joshi.
Beatrice s—1 quarter cask rectified spirit, Peroshah and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lysia s—4 cases eau de cologne, C Macdonald and Co.
Kangra s—20 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.
Henzada s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—250 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM BOLOGNE.

Pekin s—4 cases glassbeads, R Skalchund.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—47 packages paper, Volkart Brothers.
Imperator s—27 packages papers, Volkart Brothers,

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—20 cases brandy, R F Kharas.
Peninsular s—50 cases brandy, Benn Ashley and Co; 20 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—40 cases geneva, Pestonjee Maneckjee.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Peninsular s—4 hogsheads wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Peninsular s—9 cases burgundy, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—1,470 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers, bales wool, B Hunsraj; 79 bales wool, Cooverjee Vusanjee; 97 bales wool, B Fakirchund; 100 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 30 bales wool, H S H Janmamed; 23 bales hemp, Premjee Kesawjee; 65 bales wool, K Khoosall.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—22 cwts ivory, Purshotam Vussonjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Yorkshire s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,892 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yorkshire s—2,000 cwts wheat and 42 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3 bales silk cotton, D Sala; 690 cwts rapeseed, 2,770 cwts kopra, 900 cwts poppyseed, and 221 cwts nigerseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 660 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Europa s—10,900 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, R. Canjee; 50 cwts gum, &c., M M Essabhoy; 5 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 78 cwts cloves, 60 cwts bedellum and 4½ cwts jardaloo, Quan Lun Esoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—35 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 6.

Clowes, Lieut, Bo, S C, on leave, from Poona.
Wilkinson, Major, Ms, R E, on leave, from Jeypore.
Ferris, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, 1st B C, on leave, from Sagur.
Donop, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Cox, Capt, Bo, 1st R F, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 6.

Brownrigg, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to Kirkee.
Daly, Surgeon, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty, to Malapuram.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.
Bombay, 7th August, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be drill with swords for Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 8th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 7th August, 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters:—

To-day, Thursday, 6-30 p. m.—Carbine drill for Recruits.

To-morrow, Friday, 8th, 6-30 p.m.—Instructions.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29.602	Calm	...	87.1	76.1	91	0.03	21.78	+7.15
Agra	29.657	N E	3	87.6	75.0	96	0.04	22.01	+5.82
Cawnpore	29.671	S E	3	88.0	...	81	..	29.83	...
Allahabad	29.657	Calm	2	91.4	77.1	83	0.02	33.95	+16.00
Jhansi	29.625	Calm	2	88.4	75.2	80	..	31.85	+10.36
Jacobabad	29.562	S E	4	104.4	82.2	71	..	1.59	—0.58
Kurrachee	29.6[illegible]	W	15	85.6	78.7	85	0.01	3.02	—1.29
Ajmere	29.648	W	5	87.7	78.1	78	..	6.44	—6.11
Deesa	29.661	S	8	88.2	75.8	89	0.10	9.03	—5.32
Rajkote	29.667	W S W	12	88.9	76.6	85	..	7.99	—12.82
Neemuch	29.697	W S W	12	85.8	74.6	81	..	13.77	—2.03
Indore	29.693	SW	2	84.6	75.0	85	..	14.18	—4.43
Saugor	29.637	N	4	85.3	74.6	95	..	31.32	+9.68
Jubbulpur	29.673	W	1	84.9	74.6	97	0.05	22.64	—12.53
Hoshangabad	29.669	Calm	2	87.3	76.7	89	..	18.54	—13.78
Khandwa	29.674	W NW	6	88.7	76.3	81	..	10.18	—7.01
Raipur	29.626	Calm	5	90.0	71.1	92	1.27	18.92	—11.78
Nagpoor	29.675	W	6	90.2	73.6	94	0.54	26.18	—1.44
Amraoti	29.675	W S W	4	88.8	74.3	95	0.60	21.24	+1.36
Akola	29.681	N W	8	88.5	74.7	84	..	21.18	+2.58
Surat	29.704	S W	F	88.1	77.1	87	..	45.05	+15.98
Malegaon	29.708	W NW	7	8[illegible].4	72.1	82	0.30	6.94	—3.75
Bombay	29.725	W NW	17	81.5	76.2	90	0.16	49.30	—1.88
Poona	29.736	W	11	82.5	70.4	91	0.08	9.47	—2.58
Sholapore	29.733	S W	14	90.2	70.0	91	3.87	10.77	—0.34
Rutnagiri	29.782	W NW	14	80.4	71.9	95	4.11	105.92	+36.03
Belgaum	29.776	W	5	75.3	65.3	97	0.65	31.71	+5.95
Goa	29.789	W	20	77.0	73.0	95	3.86	71.87	..
Karwar	29.813	N	5	83.2	72.8	90	5.56	99.21	+18.33
Mangalore	29.862	W NW	4	80.3	72.4	91	0.37	65.32	—11.71
Calicut	29.887	N NW	7	78.7	72.6	94	1.21	62.79	—4.82
Cochin	29.896	Calm	M	82.3	71.1	93	1.67	42.79	—12.53
Bangalore	29.853	W	9	78.2	65.9	88	0.33	7.65	—0.45
Secunderabad	29.703	N W	7	80.7	69.8	81	0.03	18.12	+5.36
Masulipatam	29.681	WN W	2	85.1	76.0	92	0.18	10.40	—1.33
Bellary	29.769	W	11	88.5	71.9	82	0.56	2.38	—1.34
Cuddapah	29.761	W S W	..	88.0	73.8	86	0.41	9.09	+1.82
Madras	29.754	W	8	90.7	79.1	78	..	10.01	+2.83
Coimbatore	29.849	S	8	85.6	70.3	89	..	0.69	—2.63
Trichinopoly	29.802	W S W	14	96.6	77.8	62	...	6.77	+3.19
Negapatam	29.781	S W	8	92.0	77.7	75	..	4.25	+0.31
Colombo, (5th)	29.914	W S W	12	85.5	78.5	73	..	5.26	—10.91

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased at Agra, Jacobabad and Bangalore, but has decreased everywhere else. The fall has been brisk at Karachi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, and Sholapur, and moderate or slight in all the remaining districts. The general distribution of pressure remains practically unaltered, and the isobars indicate two depressions, one in the neighbourhood of Jhansi, and the other to the eastwards of Raipur. The baric gradients are moderately steeper than usual to the southwards of lat. 20° and moderate to the northwards of that latitude. The barometer now reads above the normal average in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and also at Jubulpore, Nagpur, and Surat, and below it over the rest of the country. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and Cawnpore, north-easterly at Agra, southerly at Deesa and Coimbatore, and northerly at Karwar and Saugor, but in all other parts of the country they remain practically unaltered. The wind force has been much above the average at Goa and Trichinopoly and nearly average in several other places. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 18 miles per hour at Karwar and Akola, 14 miles at Trichinopoly and Calicut, and 12 miles at Secunderabad, Poona and Bombay. The maximum temperature is generally above the mean of the season except in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karachi, Agra and Delhi, where it is below. The highest maximum was 104° at Jacobabad. Nights are on the whole hotter than usual in several districts and the variations in either direction do not exceed 4°. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has generally risen in Berar, the Central Provinces, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at Masulipatam and Coimbatore, and the skies continue to be either cloudy or overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (5·56"), Ratnagiri (4·11"), Sholapur (3·87") and Goa (3·86"), and at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Karachi, Deesa, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah there have been light to moderate showers. The barometer is abnormally low over the greater part of the Indian region and conditions appear to be generally very favourable for more rain in several districts.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The barometer has risen is north-western India and Burma, fallen elsewhere, moderately generally, but briskly in the west of the Central Provinces, Khandeish, Konkan, and the Deccan. Gradients have decreased but otherwise the distribution is unchanged. A small depression is still off the Circars Coast. Winds continue cyclonic over the northern half of the bay, and north-westerly to northerly in the west coast, elsewhere the directions are fairly normal. The force is average on the west coast, low over the bay. Temperature is still low for the season except in the central stations and Bengal. A deficiency of seven degrees is manifest in the Punjab. Rain is slight in Behar, North-West Provinces, general elsewhere. It is increasing in Bengal, heavy on the west coast, of Karwar. Goa report five, Marmagao and Sholapur nearly four inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th August, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.691
Temperature of the Air	79.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1
Dew Point	74.8
Relative humidity of Air	.857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84.5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76.9
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	41
Fall of Rain	0.03
Total fall during month	3.25
" " year	49.41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th August	0.23

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Hyderabad Government is credited with the intention of erecting improved machinery for the coinage of their silver currency. The new rupee is expected to be larger than the present one; but it will be nothing like the rupee current in British India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds, Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

ROYAL MAIL OVERLAND NOTEPAPER. Just to hand, another new Consignment, Rs. 1-4 per box. Also Grey Overland Paper,—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

JOSEPH & CO., Shipping, Clearing, Forwarding and Commission Agents, No. 4, Bake House Lane, Fort.

TRICYCLE AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE—A Fine St. BERNARD DOG 4½ years old, on board the s. s. Manitoba, Prince's dock, M. Shed.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TO LET.—A large 2 STORIED BUNGALOW, in Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, for the months of September and October.—Apply No. 30, care of this paper.

POONA.—TO BE LET for any period, portion of large Bungalow, with good garden, stabling, outhouses, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

WANTED, LOAN of Rupees 20 to 25,000 on landed Property Stock and Good-Will of business. Interest reasonable, "L," care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced and energetic NATIVE to take charge of a GIN and PRESS FACTORY, only those who have actually worked a business need apply. Apply "X. B. 72," care of this paper.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A Splendid Choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses. New Designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

THE only Firm in Bombay who repairs Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix and all sorts of Hand Organs; and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in Stock.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.
Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Rs. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	"
† PEKOE	0 13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	"

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 20-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27, respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at fourpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	"
MASTIFFS	£20	"
BOARHOUNDS	£20	"
BULL DOGS	£20	"
BULL TERRIERS	£10	"
FOX TERRIERS	£10	"
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	"
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	"
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	"

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF MILITARY AND WOOLLEN SOCKS AND STOCKINGS; LEATHER BELTS, WOOLLEN, THREAD, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on account and at the risk of first purchaser Mr. Vuleebhoy Khanbhoy, Commissariat Contractor, certain commissariat stores purchased on his behalf by his son Mr. Jafferjee Vuleebhoy, the following:—consisting quantity of military and woollen sock and stockings for ladies, gentlemen and childrens (of sizes); khaki cloth, green rap cloth cotton tape, table cloth, leather belts with buckles, woollen thread, &c. &c. will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 7th August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwur Road, near the Government House Gate, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Dr. C. A. GRAVES, changing his residence.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 powerful chesnut arab horse 14-2¼ very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay arab horse, 14-1¼, 8 years old, has been ridden as a charger for 4 years, goes well in harness and believed sound.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th August, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

THE London Markets re-opened yesterday after the Bank holiday; but no change from last Friday's quotation of 51½d. per oz. was established in the price of Bar Silver. Rupee Securities were also unaltered at £82½ for Fours, and £83½ for 4½ per cents. In Consols there was a further recovery of ⅛ per cent., at 96½; but the market rates of discount were unchanged. About £125,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 7d. In Paris, French Rentes were ¾ per cent. higher, at 93½; Exchange on London had advanced two centimes, say to fcs. 25·33½.

No fresh advices regarding General Produce are to hand; and the Liverpool Cotton Market remained closed until to-day for the holidays.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unaltered at 12½. Futures, both for September and October, were 5 points higher, at 11·06 and 11·98, respectively.

As usual, the active local demand for Cotton, which obtained yesterday, was in great measure satisfied by the day's purchases, and spinners have not been much in the market to-day, the total transactions summing up under 2,000 bales, of which more than half were in Dharwars, at Rs. 179-81; the balance consisting mainly of Julgaum, at Rs. 178; and Bengals at Rs. 154-63; with a small parcel of Barsee, at Rs. 195 per candy. The market closed steady at yesterday's rates.

WHEAT is unchanged in tone and value, a moderate business having transpired to-day on the basis of previous prices, in a steady market.

SEEDS continue to be neglected by exporters, and transactions have been upon a small scale; but we make no change in our quotations for any kind.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,090	bales.
Wheat	15,515	cwt.
Linseed	1,530	"

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone with nothing doing. Relets for August shipment of Wheat to Hull have been placed at 14s. 6d. per ton; and for Dunkirk for the same shipment, at sixpence higher.

EXCHANGE.—An advance of 1-32d. in Demand Bank Bills, and a decline to the same extent on three months' sight Credits, was quoted at opening this morning and a little of the former Paper was done at 1s. 7⅝d.; but the rate was soon lowered 1-32d. The market has been quiet all day with very little business doing on any line and closed with rates 1-32d. under the morning's first quotations, say at:—

Bank Bills on Demand...		1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 7½d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 7¾d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 7⅞d.	"
Francs	do.	2·10	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a steadier feeling in this market to-day, and rates may be called a shade higher, there having been buyers of Four per cents. for Account at 101⅝, while the price for Money has been 101½, which was the closing rate, 103, nominal is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES remain quiet on all lines, and quotations generally are unaltered. We note a decline, however, of Rs. 22½ in Presidency Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 15 in City of Bombay; and of Rs. 5 in Hindustan; and an advance of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian; and Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit at our rates. Munmar Press are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 175. Business has been done in Bombay Flour Mill shares, at Rs. 750.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed for holidays.

Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 7d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96½
3 per cent. French Rentes....	93½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. "	83½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver................	51½d. per oz.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered..	58 43	60 46	63 77	49 39
August 6, Wednesday.	0 91	0 57	0 60	0 2
Total...	59 34	61 03	64 37	49 41
Total of corresponding date last year	54 97	59 92	57 71	51 87
Do. in 1888	47 40	41 64	46 67	44 92

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the rainfall return of the principal B. B. & C.I. Railway stations, showing the actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 4th August, 1890:—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Bandora	68 45	Broach	18 38
Panjoo	67 31	Baroda	17 42
Vaiturna	71 38	Mehmedabad	15 0
Palghar........	54 17	Ahmedabad	14 37
Gholvad	58 0	Viramgam	16 11
Damaun	65 81	Wadhwan	4 4
Bulsar	52 79	Dabhoi	17 84
Naosari........	37 59	Sevalia	19 72
Surat	50 57	Godhra	21 70
Kim	38 31	Kharaghora	9 13

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 31st July, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In. ct.	Rainfall on date. In. ct.	Total during 1890. In. ct.
Ghadechi........	11 15	0 2	11 17
Songad........	9 5	...	9 5
Dhola	14 66	...	14 66
Chuda	5 42	...	5 42
Chital	9 40	...	9 40
Jetpur	4 45	...	4 45
Jetalsar	0 31	0 20	0 51
Upleta	6 37	...	6 37
Wansjalia	6 26	0 10	6 36
Porebandar	11 60	0 25	11 85
Junagad	16 26	0 23	16 49
Veraval	16 93	0 20	17 13

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 8-30 this-day, Thursday, 7th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	12	5	2	49
Teheran	6	1	27	1	23
Suez	6	2	15	...	30

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th August, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	24	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	21	...	1
" Madras......	1	18	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CANADA.

BIRTH.

ELLISON—June 30, at the "Knoll," Victoria West, Canada, the wife of the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, (née Rich) Vicar of Esquimault, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

O'DONOGHUE—August 2, accidently drowned while swimming in the Mahim Creek, Charles Patrick O'Donoghue, in charge Fort Reewa, fourth surviving son of the late Patrick O'Donoghue of Poona, aged 43 years. Deeply lamented.—*R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRIBERG—July 30, at Shillong, the wife of J.J.S. Driberg, Esq., of a son.

SUTHERLAND—July 29, at the Parsonage, Mussoorie, the wife of Walter Sutherland, Bar.-at-law, of a daughter.

SWINLEY—July 26, at Mijika, the wife of G. H. Swinley, of a son.

WILLIAMSON—August 1, at Thandiani, Abbottabad, the wife of Lieutenant M. Williamson, 21st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—August 2, at Howrah, Alexander Mitchell, Secretary to the Howrah Municipality.

VON GOTTING—July 26, at Tranquebar, Jane Victoria, the eldest daughter of the late Colonel C.C. von Götting, Danish Army, aged 77 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

THE announcement that the Government are reluctantly compelled to abandon the Indian Councils Bill will create little interest in India. Had it been a Highway Bill or a measure for the constitution of a Harbour Trust that had thus been sacrificed to mismanagement and obstruction people in this country would not have been less concerned. Lord Cross, who is said to look upon the Bill as one of the most considerable enterprises in constructive statesmanship that he has ever embarked in, will be not a little astonished at the indifference of the people whom it was supposed that the Bill would benefit. But the fact remains that from the first no one in India showed any interest in the Bill. People who are against the Congress and all its works looked upon it as a weak and useless concession to the enemy. The Congress people thought little of it one way or the other, and those of them who took the trouble to be displeased with it, did so only because they saw in it a possible competitor with Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. Between these two parties was a third, to whom the Congress scheme seemed impracticable and extravagant, and who would have welcomed a competing scheme which, while it had the advantage of Government sanction, would have claimed support on both sides of the House as embodying a principle which its authors believed in, and which they intended to carry out with consistency and courage. The abandoned Bill, while it would have enabled the Governors of Bombay and Madras to select a maximum of twenty additional members of their Legislative Councils instead of eight, as at present, would have made it possible for the Viceroy to reduce the number of additional members of the Supreme Legislative Council. Whether the principle of selection is a good one or a bad one, if it is adhered to it should be adhered to with consistency, and not in this fast and loose way. It is precisely this half-hearted way of applying the principle on which Government had chosen to base their Bill which made people so strangely indifferent to it. Whether or not it is to be introduced again next Session seems a matter of supreme indifference to the classes on whom Lord Cross is said to have believed it was destined to confer a valuable extension of privileges. As no one will regret the abandonment of the Bill, so no one will extravagantly thank him if he endeavours to revive it. Whether Indian politicians have done wisely in taking up such a hostile attitude towards the Bill is a question of little more than academic interest, since it is certain that the warmest reception that they might have given it would not have affected its chances of being carried in a Session so hopelessly doomed to unproductiveness as this has been. Mr. Hume, after his manner, called the Bill an insult to the Indian people—which probably means nothing more serious than that Mr. Hume chose to consider it an insult to the General Secretary of the Congress. Perhaps this was not the wisest way of accepting Lord Cross's offer, and we should advise people who are interested in the matter not to be quite so indignant in rejecting the offer if it is made to them again. Enthusiasm either in praise or in blame would be thrown away on so mild a measure. But it would be worth while for those who are eager about the enlargement of the Legislative Councils to consider whether they ought to do anything to stand in the way of an enactment of the Bill next Session, if it should be reintroduced. The measure, with all its weakness, is not the entirely empty and disappointing thing that Mr. Hume thinks it is. It gives the right of interpellation as it gives the right of discussing—under distinct restrictions, it is true—both the Imperial and the Provincial Budgets. It would, besides, more than double the unofficial element in the Provincial Councils. Not a few of the native politicians who are aspiring—neither improperly nor undeservedly—to a place in the Legislative Councils, would find in the passage even of this mild and disappointing measure a means to the early attainment of their ambition. Every year that these Councils—nominated though they would be—were doing creditable work, using with good sense and moderation the right of interpellation, discussing the Budget with some worthier purpose than that of showing that they were "agin the Government," and exhibiting otherwise than in vindictive denunciations of the official class their zeal for the public welfare—they would be strengthening the claim to an introduction of the elective principle into our legislative institutions. The Congress and its advisers have made the proper solution of this problem exceedingly difficult for many years to come, and it is a question of practical expediency whether it would be wise in the interval to reject any offer that may be made—even if Lord Cross make it—to enlarge existing opportunities of bringing public opinion to bear upon the acts and legislation of Government. It may be that the very noticeable lull that has set in in political circles in India will facilitate the growth of a more opportunist spirit than that under which the Congress alienated from itself the sympathies of reasonably progressive people last year. People were scarcely aware at the time what influential opinion would have been at their service had they rejected the rash counsels of the Madras delegates and adhered to their own earlier and wiser convictions. If some of them are now asking what has done the greater disservice to the cause of reform, Lord Cross or those who have been its too eager friends, they will have little difficulty in finding the right answer. However, it is too late now to discuss either Mr. Bradlaugh's failure or Lord Cross's. The former would not have been so complete as it is had not an impossible project been put in Mr. Bradlaugh's hands, for whether or not Lord Cross had persisted in his hostility to the elective principle, it might have been commended to his notice by a singularly influential body of supporters had not Mr. Bradlaugh proposed to apply it on altogether unworkable lines. At the present moment, however, it is difficult to look far ahead in regard to this matter. It is more than possible that Government may shrink from attempting Indian legislation in what may very likely be their last Session. If, however, Lord Cross should repeat the endeavour, there would be little advantage in sending a too ostentatious protest against the Bill from India. If we are not obliged to take the Bill—if it is again offered us—at Lord Cross's valuation, neither are we obliged to take it at Mr. Hume's.

THE civilization of Ancient India is an interesting, but by no means untrodden field of historical research. From the critical and scholastic point of view enough materials have been collected for an Indian Lassen to write a new edition of the *Indische Alterthumskunde*; but such a work would be of little interest to the general reader, who is more in need of a new but critical edition of Mrs. Spiers' "Ancient and Mediæval India." That admirable work was written chiefly from materials furnished by the works of Professor H. H. Wilson, and it gave such a graphic picture of ancient Indian life that a second edition was called for, and even that, we believe, is now out of print. The subject has once more been taken up, this time, by Mr. R. C. Dutt, a Babu competition-wallah of 1871, now Collector of the Mymensing District in Bengal. His handy three-volume "History of Civilization in Ancient India" is a very welcome addition to the literature of a subject that is growing in interest, and in connection with which material has largely accumulated in recent years. The labours of Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, and Horace Hayman Wilson were within reach of Mrs. Spiers when she wrote her well-known work; but since then German, French, and English scholars have given such a powerful impetus to Oriental research in all its branches, that the accumulated materials require an Indian Sir William Hunter to do them full justice. That we do not exaggerate when we say this will appear from the labours of Burnouf, Roth, Max Muller, and Whitney, in Vedic research; of Lassen, Weber, Kern, Barth, and Benfry in general Indian literature; of Fausboll, Monier Williams, Oldenburg, and Rhys Davids in Buddhist investigation; and last, but not least, Prinsep and Cunningham, Fergusson, Fleet and Burgess, and Buhler and Burnell, in the interesting field of antiquarian and epigraphic inquiry. India has furnished its own quota of scholars in the persons of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dayanand Sarasvati, Bhau Daji and Bhagvanlal, Bhandarkar and Rajendra Lal Mitra. But perhaps the greatest impetus to Oriental research is given, not by individual publications, but by such well-known series as the "Sacred Books of the East," Trubner's Oriental Series, "Bibliotheca Indica," Bombay Sanskrit Series; Reports of Archæological and Epigraphical Surveys, and the Transactions and Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society and its branches. Mr. Dutt may well feel an *embarras de richesses* in the presence of this wealth of materials; he has therefore taken care to mention on the title-page that his history is "based on Sanskrit literature'—perhaps meaning thereby that he has not drawn on the materials furnished by ancient inscriptions, coins, and copperplates as freely as he might have wished. He divides his work into periods, treating in the first volume of the Vedic period (B.C. 2000 to 1400) and the Epic period (B.C. 1400 to 1000.) The various chapters under the Vedic period give a picture of India of these days, its agriculture and commerce, its social and domestic life, especially the position of women, with a glimpse of Vedic religion and its propounders, the Rishis. The chapters on the Epic period based on the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, besides noticing the provinces and the people mentioned in these poems, include a special chapter on caste and the progress of learning. The second volume treats of what Mr. Dutt calls "The Rationalistic period" (B. C. 1000 to B. C. 242), under which he deals with the literature and laws, agriculture and arts, social life and the position of women, the further development of the caste system, the different schools of Indian thought, and concludes with the rise and history of Buddhism. The third volume, which is perhaps the most interesting of the three, steps into the domain of history not simply based on literature, but on actual inscriptional and numismatic records. We have, first, the historical Buddhist period (B. C. 242 to A. D. 500), commencing with Asoka and his world-famed edicts; proceeding to the Satrap and Gupta kingdoms, and laying under contribution the Indian accounts of the Chinese pilgrims, Fah Hian and Hiwen Thsang. Buddhist architecture and sculpture as evidenced in the various topes and caves come in for special notice, and there we have the usual chapters on civil and military administration, social and domestic life, laws and the progress of learning. The volume concludes with the Puranic period (A. D. 500 to 1194), commencing with the great Vikramaditya, who has given his name, as it is believed, to the Samvat era of the Hindus, and taking special notice of Hindu drama, poetry, fiction, and medicine. This period ends with a general review of early and later Puranic civilization, which takes us well nigh into Mahomedan times. We are glad to hear that Mr. Dutt's permission has been asked for the translation of his work into the vernaculars of the various provinces of India, for books of this type are badly needed to correct the extreme notions to which Young India has taken too kindly. Education in Government schools being purely secular, works like these which, without being religious or orthodox, teach general religion and morality and habits of reverence from the Indian standpoint, do more good than any number of Government resolutions and moral text-books.

WE are glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal has supplemented in another column the reasons adduced at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday for protesting against the proposal to build on the Marine Lines Estate. He is an able publicist, and now that his letter is on record it may fairly be assumed that the whole of the arguments against the scheme have at length been laid before the public. Mr. Javerilal will pardon us if we express the belief that the case he has espoused has not been in any degree strengthened by his rejoinder to the observations we made yesterday. Once more it is necessary to say that his citations from the Health Officer's report have no relation to the proposal under consideration. Dr. Weir, as he shows, draws from the facts set forth in his reports the conclusion that open spaces should be provided "in all quarters of the city which do not possess them"—a very intelligible proposition, it must be admitted, and much too intelligible to be capable of application, we should have thought, to a proposal that applies to an entirely different part of the city. The right inference from the Health Officer's observation seems to us to be that the Municipality must find opportunities for here and there opening up portions of the native town to the westerly breeze; and this is precisely what the Extension Committee proposed. This is a positive and specific obligation, and the Corporation will not have acquitted themselves of it merely by resisting the necessary utilization of open spaces lying outside the native town, and which in no appreciable degree contribute to the ventilation of the overcrowded quarters in which the Health Officer sees so much that needs amending. Mr. Javerilal will excuse us too if we say that he has applied Mr. Baldwin Latham's arguments and inferences to a locality to which they can have no possible relation. When Mr. Latham urged that "the western lands and sea should be kept free from pollution, so that the fresh winds of heaven that blow with such preponderance from the Arabian Sea shall reach the city in all their pristine purity," he had in view the pollution of portions of the western shore of the island by the sewage outfall at Love Grove, and the swampy land which lies to the windward of the city in that neighbourhood. If the passage quoted can be turned to account against the erection three miles away of not more than seventy detached bungalows, along sixty-feet roads laid out at intervals of three hundred and fifty feet, the report possesses an elasticity which its author can scarcely have suspected. Mr. Javerilal thinks that he is warranted in applying Mr. Latham's warning against the pollution of westerly breezes to this case, since the erection of bungalows on the lines projected will constitute a pollution. Is not this fighting a little too hard for his case? The meaning of that "enormous preponderance" of breezes having a westerly component to which Mr. Latham refers is apparently not quite apprehended by our correspondent. Will he tell us what part of the native town would be shut off, from westerly breezes, by detached bungalows scattered over an area which lies due south of it? Mr. Latham's wind chart and the ordnance map of the city are worth more than many arguments on the subject.

THE "mystery" of Lord Reay's resignation disappeared when Sir John Gorst showed, by his second statement in Parliament on the subject, that a good many things may happen in the higher atmosphere of official life which do not come within the cognizance of the Under-Secretary of State. The explanation of what happened is even simpler than Sir John Gorst's correction of his original statement made it appear to be. It comes to us from a correspondent at Simla who, though not an official, is not the less likely to be well-informed. Lord Reay, we are told, when he learnt that the Secretary of State intended that the Mamlatdars' indemnity should be broken, at once telegraphed to the Viceroy that if his intention were persisted in, he should be bound to resign. The Viceroy's reply was to the effect that resignation would be inconvenient, and would be misunderstood, and he strongly urged Lord Reay to reconsider his determination. Meanwhile Lord Cross was apprised by telegraph of what had passed between the Viceroy and the Governor, and he at once wired to Lord Lansdowne, expressing entire concurrence with his view, adding that resignation under the circumstances would be mischievous and liable to be misconstrued. The Secretary of State further remarked that the Lord Chancellor's interpretation of the Act of George the Third relieved Lord Reay of responsibility, and placed it upon his (Lord Cross's) shoulders. "He must not resign, for the reasons he alleges do not exist," our correspondent tells us, are the words with which the Secretary of State concluded his message. Had Sir John Gorst known what had passed he would never have bluntly declared in the House of Commons that Lord Reay's resignation had never been tendered.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 3rd August, in the Vehar Lake, was 10 inches 50 cents. as against 1 inch 49 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 70 inches 28 cents as against 63 inches 95 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 21 feet 80 cents, and at the end of the week 25 feet 30 cents. At the same date a year ago, it was 24 feet 65 cents at the beginning of the week, and 24 feet 55 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 13 inches 78 cents, and at the same date last year 1 inch 78 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 82 inches 73 cents, or 11 inches 5 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 54 feet 59 cents, or 2 feet 60 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 57 feet 44 cents, 40 cents more than last year.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir, with his brothers, the Rajas Ram Sing and Amar Sing, entered Srinagar in state on the morning of the 3rd. The Resident and his staff, who had come down from Gulmarg for the occasion, met His Highness about three miles down the river, and a procession of state barges was formed, which made its way up to the town under salutes from the troops and plaudits from the populace, who had turned out in great force to welcome the Maharaja. After a day or two at Srinagar, the Resident returns to Gulmarg.

THE hindrance to the development of trade between Assam and Manipur, offered by the transit dues levied by the latter, led some time ago to inquiries being made through the Political Agent as to whether the revenue from these dues was so important that the Durbar could not be persuaded to abolish them. The Political Agent, however, was not able to ascertain even approximately the amount, and he adds in his report:—"I don't think, even if willing to do so, the Durbar could give the figures, as it is the interest of every official not to disclose the exact amount of money passing through his hands, as, not being in receipt of pay, a Manipuri official has to make his livelihood out of what he can pick up irregularly."

IN an article on "Millicent Garrett Fawcett and her Daughter" in the *Review of Reviews*, the writer tells the following story:—

Some months ago a certain officer in the English army made a determined attempt to lead astray a servant girl whom he passed in the street. She was a young woman fresh from the country, in the service of a lady who knew Mrs. Fawcett. Pestered and confused, the foolish girl agreed to an assignation, went home mightily frightened at herself, was caught weeping, and told her mistress all. The mistress went to Mrs. Fawcett, and Mrs. Fawcett quietly arranged a little plot. The officer had fixed on a rather public meeting-place. At the hour named he was duly there. So was the girl; but so was Mrs. Fawcett, too, and some "rough friends" from the National Vigilance Society. As the girl came up, and Lothario began to assume his most languishing air, a rude hand was laid upon his shoulder. Then followed a nasty time for that officer. They took and shook him like a rat, did those "rough young friends" of Mrs. Fawcett's. They made him exchange visiting cards. They called a policeman, and politely begged him to give them in charge for assault. They threw flour over his waxed moustache and in his eyes, and down the back of his neck. They pinned a paper on his back, and made him the derision of a crowded street. "Call yourself a member of Her Majesty's For-r-ces, do you?" shouted a "rough friend." "Pretty For-r-ces it is" (to the crowd:) Look here at a member of Her Majesty's For-r-ces!" Poor Lothario slunk away like a beaten hound. In the sequel he was turned out of a club, and cut by a few lady friends, among them a young lady of some means to whom he was engaged at the time when he planned to ruin the country lass.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The following military promotions are notified in last night's London *Gazette* :—

Captain the Hon. C. Colville, Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada (First Battalion Grenadier Guards) to be Major.

Colonel K. A. Jopp, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, to be Brigadier-General.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Bombay—Lieutenant-Colonel Twemlow.

Bengal—Lieutenant-Colonels Manderson, Gordon, Harrison, Home, and Skipworth.

Madras—Lieutenant-Colonels Clarke and Cumming.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARGENTINE.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

A Buenos Ayres telegram states that the President, Dr. Celman, has resigned, and public confidence is now fully restored.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The death from cholera at Mecca yesterday numbered three hundred.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

A New York telegram states that the man Lemmler was to-day executed by electricity, the operation being absolutely painless.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that, yielding to pressure, President Celman has resigned.

The Chambers are now debating as to whether the resignation should be accepted.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK PATRIARCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.

The Greek Patriarch here has resigned as a protest against the Porte presenting Berath to Bulgarian Bishops.

RETURN OF GENERAL GALBRAITH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

General Galbraith returns to India at the end of next month.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Mr. Dillon, Postmaster-General, Punjab, proceeds to England on privilege leave ; Mr. Hutton, Postmaster, Calcutta, officiates for him.

CHOLERA AT RANIKHET.

Eleven cases of cholera have taken place at Ranikhet, four of them being officers. All terminated fatally.

THE RISE OF THE GANGES.

The Ganges is rising rapidly, and is higher at Cawnpore than it has been for years, having overflown the banks on the Oudh side, flooding some portions of the lines between Lucknow and Cawnpore.

MR. WARBURTONS CASE.

Mr. Warburton has been transferred from Amritsar to Sialkote for borrowing money at Amritsar during the last five years, the total amount borrowed was three thousand seven hundred rupees.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following telegram has been received from Mr. King :—"Regarding Uncovenanted Service the Committee consider the minimum rate for pensions should be 1s. 9d. guaranteed by Government ; and recommend no distinction in furlough pension rules between Europeans and Natives ; the service should count at the age of twenty ; certain amount of furlough should count for pension ; furlough pay should not be higher than the official rate, but draw attention to the obstacle the too low rate places against officers taking furlough ; recommend simplified pay and furlough rules ; and consider the above recommendations cover the Engineers' claims."

FREE PASSAGE FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

A military officer transferred from one appointment to another now by the new rules gets free passage for himself and free conveyance for the regulation number of servants and horses if the transfer be made in the interest of the public service.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, August 5.

10 p.m. ...	79·0

WEDNESDAY, August 6.

6 a.m. ...	78·1
10 a.m. ...	78·4
2 p.m. ...	81·0
4 p.m. ...	79·5

COMMILLA is coming to the front in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund, says the *Englishman*. The Nawab Faizunessa Sahiba of Tippera has offered to build a hospital at Commilla at a cost of some Rs. 10,000, and to give a further donation towards a local fund. It is now proposed to raise an endowment with the object of securing the services of a lady-doctor in Commilla, who would take charge of the new hospital, which will be called after its generous founder.

SIRDAR ABDUL HUQ, ex-Home Secretary to the Nizam's Government, having obtained the sanction of the British Resident at Hyderabad to visit Secunderabad for one week, arrived at that station on Saturday, says the *Madras Mail*, being accompanied by a priest and an astrologer. The Sirdar was not looking very well. It is said that the object of his visit to Secunderabad is to obtain an audience of the British Resident and to lay before him the details of a claim amounting to upwards of £60,000 against the Nizam's Government. The Sirdar has given his assurance to the Residency authorities that he will not attempt to visit the city of Hyderabad.

THE *Educational Journal* of Madras learns that a comprehensive scheme, embracing the science, art, industrial, and commercial subjects of the Middle School Examination and those of the Higher Technical Examinations (instituted in Government notification No. 25 of 31st March 1886), and making proposals for the more efficient working of these examinations, is now before the Madras Government.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, July 16.

THAT Stanley should be married—whenever he chose to cast off the ungraceful garb of bachelorhood—in Westminster Abbey, was as foregone a conclusion as that Livingstone should be buried there. St. George's, Hanover Square ; St. James's, Piccadilly ; St. Margaret's, Westminster ; St. Peter's, Eaton Square ; and the Chapel Royal, in the Savoy—which, by the way, is under the invocation both of St. Mary-in-the-Hospital and St. John the Baptist—have all an aroma of bride-cake and orange blossoms about them ; but the Abbey Church of St. Peter in Thorny Island was the fane, above all others, for the joining together of Henry M. Stanley and Dorothy Tennant ; so from the Abbey Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley, the nuptial benediction having been duly pronounced, drove away on the afternoon of Saturday, July 12, to Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, where there was a bridal garden-party.

***

I was sick, and could not go either to the Abbey or to the garden-party ; but my folks brought me home a large slice of the bride-cake. I won't say whether I devoured the dangerous dainty, because my doctor may be among the readers of the "Echoes," but I looked with convulsive longing on the rich dark slab, with its maddeningly tempting coronal of almonds and sugar ; and then, to divert my thoughts from grossly mundane things, I took down Sir John Suckling, and read his delicious "Ballad upon a Wedding."

***

The stanza beginning "For feet beneath her petticoat, Like little mice stole in and out," has become hackneyed, and so mightily scientific have we grown that we have ceased to believe in the beautiful old legend of the sun dancing on Easter morning ; but, at all events, this stanza will suit the bride of July 12 :—

Her cheeks so rare a white was on,
No daisy makes comparison
(Who sees them is undone);
For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Katherine pear
The side that's next the sun.

Why did not Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson write us a ballad on the Stanley-Tennant marriage, and make Sir John Suckling take a back seat ? The last wedding at which I was present in the Abbey was that of Miss Locker to poor Mr. Lionel Tennyson. The stalls were full of poets. Marriages, according to Dean Stanley in his "Historical Memorials," have always been comparatively rare in the Abbey. Only three Royal nuptials have taken place there—those of Henry III., Richard II., and Henry VII. Ordinary weddings which were occasionaly celebrated in Henry VII.'s chapel, were discontinued after the passing of Lord Hardwick's Act in 1754, and were only revived about 1860.

***

Westminster Abbey has been called the great Temple of Silence and Reconciliation. To judge from the account given me by an eye-witness of the Stanley-Tennant functions, there were among the holders of pink tickets a good many irreconcilables and a great many more people who had forgotten that in a church, above all other places, silence is golden. They chattered and jabbered, pushed, "scourged," jostled each other, and stood upon chairs in the unseemliest manner imaginable. I was told of one normally good-natured policeman who was so chafed by the turbulence of the well-dressed mob, that he was provoked into growling, "I'm blessed if you gentlefolk aint a heap wus-mannered than the common lot down the North Transept."

***

Still the people who were so irreverently insubordinate at the Abbey must have been meek and mild in comparison with the mob of six hundred female sightseers who, on the occasion of the Royal marriage at Buda-Pesth, burst into the Palace to stare at the bride's trousseau, and, on an attempt being made to expel them, beat the lacqueys with their parasols, and wound up their rampage by fighting among themselves. The mounted police had to be sent for at last to quell the riot. Did the gallant troopers ride up the Palace stairs ? Hungarian horses, we know, can be trained to do almost everything.

***

Mem.—I was once really the spectator of a free fight in a royal residence. It was at the Palazzo Reale at Venice, on the occasion of the grand ball given by King Victor Emmanuel in honour of the visit of the Kaiser Francis Joseph. About two thousand guests had been invited, and when the proceedings came to an end about three in the morning, the gentlemen had a rough-and-tumble fight with the royal footmen and with each other before they could recover their hats and great-coats, which they had left in the vestibule, and the numbered tickets affixed to which had got "a little mixed." I had taken the precaution to leave my own over-coat at the Caf Florian in St Mark's Place ; but the weather being bitterly raw and foggy, my prudence cost me a severe cold. I lost my own *gibus*, but came away with a shocking bad hat belonging to somebody else by the name of Strumpf. So, at least, it was proclaimed inside the crown of the hat. Who was Strumpf, I wonder ? An Aulic councillor or a photographer, a diplomatist or a dentist ?

***

Unspeakable must have been the agonies of suspense undergone by a multitude of *grandes dames de par le monde* who had ordered smart frocks for the Royal Garden Party at Marlborough House on Monday, and who had read in the morning papers the ominous warning that in the event of rain the party would be put off. Do you remember in childhood, when papa had promised to take you to pantomime at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, "if the weather was fine," how you passed the afternoon with your nose glued to the window-pane, watching with palpitating anxiety for the fatal drops of rain which—the sky being threatening—might at any moment come pattering on the pavement ? *Accidente !* At 4 p. m. it began to pour, and you were not taken to the pantomime, but spent a mournful evening at home, inadequately consoled by three sponge cakes and a baked apple.

***

I am aware of at least one lady who passed many hours on Monday last, her countenance suffused with despondency, and alternately contemplating a new dress of black and white *foulard*, trimmed with cream-coloured lace, and a large card announcing that the Comptroller of the Household of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales was desired to invite Monsieur and Madame X. to a garden-party, to have the honour of meeting Her Majesty the Queen. But, hurrah ! The innocent superstition about "Queen's weather" was once more verified ; and although the sky was a leaden one, the rain most obligingly refrained from coming down. Indeed, my friend Dr. Pangloss, whom I subsequently met at the garden-party in a shovel-hat and gaiters, declared that it was the finest July afternoon that he had seen for a long time. But the doctor is never tired of telling us that this is the best of all possible worlds. What should we do without the optimists ?

***

I leave it to the lady journalists—may their shadow never grow less !—to describe in minute detail the dresses worn at the Royal Garden Party. Still, bearing in mind that such male creatures as Augustin Challamel, Quicherat, Planchè, and Fairholt have written exhaustively on the subject of feminine costume, it may be permissible for me,—without stating that Caroline, Marchioness of Cœurdesart, was "tastefully gowned in bottle-green, corduroy with three panels of varnished buckram trimmed with stuffed tomatoes and three-penny-bits," or that the Hon. Mrs. Stormy Petrel wore "a robe of chain-mail over pink-glazed calico"—to note just a very few of the changes which, to my thinking, have recently taken place in the fashions. Long waists seemed prevalent; there were no "dress-improvers," and few "tailor-made" costumes. Large hats were rare, and when worn they had strings. Sleeves of white passementerie, tight at the wrists, were abundant. So were white boas of swansdown, ostrich, vulture and emu. The "en-tout-cas," or "husband-beater" sunshade, seemed to have entirely vanished and to have been replaced by parasols of *chiffon* or lace.

***

Her Grace of Buccleuch was "at home" at Montagu House, Whitehall, on Wednesday, July 16. The scene from the terrace of the magnificent mansion overlooking the garden, crowded with nearly two thousand visitors, was indescribably beautiful ; but among the pretty sights which we saw, none, to my mind, was more fascinating than that of a little chubby boy with curly hair, who was clad in a wondrous little costume—a biscuit suit and knee breeches, turn-back white silk collar, a green silk sash, green silk stockings, "Cromwell" shoes with diamond buckles, and an Alpine Chasseur's hat with a green feather. He would scarcely have been more than seven. Whether he was a little duke, I know not ; but to my mind he was Andreas Hofer, "the Tell of the Tyrol," seen through the small end of an opera-glass.

***

An anciently accepted theory of the Hindu cosmogonists was that the earth stood on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise ; but as to what the tortoise stood on the cosmogonists declined to speculate. We have grown vastly cleverer in these days. Go to the centre transept of the Crystal Palace, and you will find that the world stands on the shoulders of Atlas ; Atlas on a glistening column seventy-five feet high, and representing 16,500,000 ounces of silver taken from the Broken Hill Mine in New South Wales between May, 1886, and July, 1890 ; while the column itself stands on the floor of the transept ; and that, on the foundations of the Palace ; and that, again, on the London clay, or the gravel, or the water-bearing sand, or the periwinkle and whelk shells, or the old red sandstone, or whatever else may be the foundational basis of Paxton's House of Glass. Lucky shareholders !

***

Talking of geological strata, there seems to be some likelihood of a scare in connection with St. Paul's Cathedral and the projected Central London Railway. Examined before a Parliamentary committee, Mr. Penrose, the surveying architect to the metropolitan basilica, stated that if the constructors of the railway kept in the solid London clay, St. Paul's would be in no peril, but that if the excavators got into water-bearing sand there might be a danger of subsidence and of the cathedral "slipping." Mr. Penrose added that, about a century ago, St. Paul's "cracked," and that, although no satisfactory explanation had been given of the casualty, he believed that the cracking was due to the rotten nature of the clay beneath.

***

Turning to Dean Milman's "Annals," I come upon Sir Christopher Wren's report on the foundations of Old St. Paul's. He found, first, very hard and close pot-earth, then dry sand, then watery sand mixed with sea-shells, then hard beach, and ultimately the natural hard clay. The capitular body of St. Paul's have always been justifiably nervous about the structural safety of their unequalled building. Some years ago the City authorities had begun to dig a deep sewer on the south side. Mr. Cockerell, the then surveyor, went to the Dean ; and the Dean in terrible alarm went to the powers that were at Guildhall, and the digging of the sewer was stopped. Even the digging of graves in the part of the crypt belonging to the parish of St. Faith was denounced as dangerous long before the Intramural Interments Act was passed.

***

The Town Council of Edinburgh have, much to their honour, decided to purchase the original manuscript of Burns's "Scots wha hae." The price agreed upon is £70, the splendid literary treasure having been acquired by Mr. Kennedy, a Scotch banker domiciled in New York, and who, before removing the manuscript to the States, wished to give Edinburgh the chance of buying it for the sum which he had himself given for it. Edinburgh and Scotland in particular, and Britons in general, are much beholden to Mr. Kennedy. I wonder how much the bard received for the copyright of "Scots wha hae." He has told us himself that he "fitted" his immortal ode to an old tune called "Hey tuttie, taitie," which tradition declared to have been the Bruce's march at Bannockburn ; that he showed the music to the Italian singer Urbani, who was much pleased with the air, but begged the poet to write "soft verses" for it.

***

It is stated that "the simplicity and vigour of this most heroic of modern lyrics were injured by lengthening the fourth line of each verse to suit the air of 'Lewie Gordon.'" The altered one has in the fourth line, "Or to glorious victorie," but the version to be sung to the air of "Hey tuttie taitie" has only "or to victorie !" Which is the version bought by Mr. Kennedy and now acquired by the city of Edinburgh ?

***

The MS. of "Scots wha hae," whether set to "Hey, tuttie, taittie" or "Lewie Gordon," may be considered cheap at £70 ; but what would the personal relics of the poet bring, were they brought into the market now ? At the sale of his household effects, which took place shortly after his death, a broken copper tea-kettle fetched £2 ; a tattered linen tablecloth £5 7s. ; and the rusty top of a shower-bath £1 8s. A low wooden chair, in which Mrs. Burns had sate while nursing her children, realised £3 7s., and an eight-day clock which had been frequently wound up by the poet's own hand was, after much eager bidding, knocked down for £35. Analogously "fancy" prices were given for bottles, "grey boards," and a worn-out pair of bellows.

***

That conscientious M.P., Mr. Conybeare, does not precisely correspond in character with Rochester's estimate of Charles II. The member for the Camborne division of Cornwall occasionally says foolish things, but he sometimes does wise ones. Who shall question the sagacity of the honorable gentleman's suggestion that the unappropriated monies accruing from the new spirit-tax should be devoted to the purchase of the Crystal Palace and its grounds, for the benefit of the public for ever, at a price not exceeding £750,000 ?

***

I remember visiting the wonderful place in 1853, a year, I think, before its construction was completed. Douglas Jerrold, Charles Knight, Mark Lemon, and W. H. Wills, of *Household Word*, were of the party, and we took tea in the interior of the iguanadon, or the mastodon, or the plesiosaurus, or some one or another of the antediluvian monsters, the simulacra of which that notable comparative anatomist, Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, was building up. I thought then, as I think now, that the Crystal Palace ought to have been endowed from the first by the State. It is an honour to England, and there is nothing like it in the world. Were it bought by the nation, the First Commissioner of Works would be able to let it from year to year at a moderate rent to eligible tenants who, unhampered by debenture interest, would have some chance of realising a fair profit by running the vast enterprise on liberal and intelligent lines. Unfortunately there would not seem to be the slightest probability of Mr. Conybeare's proposal being carried into effect.

***

The Pope has been out for a drive ! The Roman clericals deny the fact ; but the Liberals declare it to be true. Tell it in Gath ; proclaim it on the housetops, and let it be announced to the sound of trumpets on the walls of Jericho. On Tuesday, his Holiness Leo XIII. paid a visit to the studio of Signor Aureli, the sculptor, in order to inspect his statue of St. Thomas Aquinas. His Holiness, instead of passing through the grounds of the Vatican, decided to traverse a small portion of the city outside St. Peter's. Accordingly, the Supreme Pontiff left the Vatican by the gate in the Via Fondamenta ; the Papal carriage being escorted by two of the Noble Guard. In another equipage followed the Monsignori of the Pontifical suite. The Pope, on his return, entered his palace by the gate in the Via del Musei. As he passed the Royal Mint the sentinels on guard presented arms, and a number of workmen knelt as the cortége went by *S'è non è vero è ben trovato*. I hope to be in Rome next Christmas, and perhaps I may be able to tell my readers that I have seen Leo XIII. on the Pincian Hill, alighting from his carriage now and again to walk among a throng of kneeling spectators as good old Pio Nono used to do before 1870. I remember that cheery old gentleman well with his soutane of fine white camlet, and shovel-hat of crimson velvet. The "Fornaro del Borgo" the saucy Romans used to call him. But he was amazingly popular, nevertheless. In 1875, being in Belgium at a village fair, I bought a little bundle of straw, gaudily gilt, and which I was informed was part of the identical truss on which Pope Pius IX. lay in the dungeon to which he had been consigned by the wicked usurper who called himself King of Italy. It is a comical world, my masters !

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE MARINE LINES ESTATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not surprised that the reasons urged by me and by my friend, Dr. Cowasji, at the Corporation meeting on Monday last in support of making a respectful representation to Government against the recommendation of the Bombay Extension Committee to lease a portion of the "Marine Lines Estate" for building detached upper-storied official and private residences, should have appeared incomplete to you, but they were reasons which satisfied the majority of the members present at the meeting that a good case was made out for such a protest. The attendance at the meeting was fairly good. No mine was sprung upon the Corporation in bringing the proposition forward. It had been before that body for the last seven or eight weeks. It was open to any one of the Councillors present to offer a resolute opposition to the motion, but except Mr. J. R. Duxbury, whose argument had been fully met by the mover, no one seemed to interpose reasons or stronger reasons against the acceptance of the proposal. You say you are unable to see the slightest connection between the perfectly unobstructed "lung" of the city and the sickness attributed to the overcrowding of the native town. The connection is ; I think, this. It is an admitted fact that that part of the native town which is open to westerly breezes has been overcrowded by packed and ill-ventilated buildings. The Health Officer, in his Report for 1885-86 (para. 16) says :—"If concentration of the population, crowding of house and room is a powerful factor—the most powerful, I believe in influencing the mortality, especially the fatality of weakly child-life, measures for diminishing the concentration and relieving the pressure of the population, and for lessening the effects and removing the impurities most numerous of concentration will be the most effective towards a reduction of mortality." Now, what are these measures for lessening the effects and removing the impurities of concentration or overcrowding ? No doubt, well-ventilated houses is one of them. The providing of open spaces in all sections of the city which do not possess them, as recommended by the Bombay Extension Committee in their Report, is another. But what appears inconsistent in the report of the Extension Committee is that while making this recommendation for open spaces, the Committee recommend the closing up of the only open space on the western side of the Esplanade, which at present really constitutes one of the chief lungs of the city. Who among the thousands and hundreds of thousands that pass every day from the various sections of the native town to what is called the Fort or business part of the city do not feel considerably relieved, as they move from the congested parts to the Esplanade, by the fresh westerly breezes from the sea-side ? And when by the building up of the proposed "upper-storied" residence, upon the Marine Line estate, the sea-breezes which impart health and life to the people are proposed to be closed, is it too much to say that one main "lung" of the city would be shut out to them ? By keeping this part of the Maidan open, nay, by the extensions of this space as Major Bisset very properly observes, by clearing away the houses "now on the Marine Lines from the line of the present road in front of the Guard to opposite the Gymkhana," it is clear the "lung" will oxygenize the blood that circulates in the veins of the people proceeding from the congested parts in the direction of the Fort. There can be no doubt that people in these dense parts of the native town are dependent very largely upon the Esplanade for ventilation. Mr. Baldwin Latham, to whom you refer, says distinctly in his report (page 16) that "with regard to frequency 72·78 per cent., of all the winds have a westerly component, and but 27·22 per cent., have an easterly component." Bearing this fact in mind, he observes very pertinently, I think, that "the pronounced direction and volume of the winds at Bombay show how important it is that *the western lands and sea should be kept free* from pollution, so that the fresh *winds of heaven that blow with such preponderance from the Arabian Sea shall reach the city in all their pristine purity* (page 17). The italics are mine. Now I consider the building of upper-storied houses on the Marine Lines Estate to be nothing short of a "pollution," and it is because I maintained that those who move from the crowded parts of the native town to the Fort through the Esplanade should, in the absence of other sanitary measures, receive the full benefit of the fresh winds of heaven that blow from the Arabian Sea in all their pristine purity," that I, and I believe the signatories to the minute of dissent, consider it to be a grievous mistake to build up this Marine Lines Estate. After this statement, supported by the views of Mr. Baldwin Latham, you need not tear up the wind chart and the map of the island but should see in the table on the sanitation of Bombay, which Mr. Latham introduces into his report, a fresh reason for supporting the protest. For Mr. Baldwin's table says that though the wind blows across the Esplanade towards the native town on not more than twenty-six days in the year, it also blows across the Esplanade from the western direction or the sea-side for more than fifty days in the year.

I need not refer to other reasons to which prominent allusion was made by me. Now the least important of them was the necessity of keeping the space covered by the Marine Lines Estate as a playground for cricket, which will most undoubtedly be diminished when the space is built upon. It was pointed out at the meeting that the proposal to drive away the boys of the six most important educational institutions on the Esplanade to the Kennedy Sea Face was open to the serious objection not simply on the score of distance but on account of the very great probability of accidents to life and limb to players arising from the running of trains across the Baroda Railway line to and fro for something like fifty or sixty times a day.—Yours, &c.,

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

Aug. 6.

WANTED A RECREATION GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article in to-day's issue on the Marine Lines Estate scheme, I observe you point to the Kennedy Sea Face as a good substitute for the ground, which it is intended to take from the public. Evidently you are not aware that the Kennedy Sea Face is under no circumstances large enough to accommodate the whole of the cricketing youths whom you recommend should be transferred to it. The only space broad enough in any way for cricket is that portion lying between the railings of the Parsee Gymkhana and the ornamental (?) garden close to the Churni Road Station. To make this playable on, a lot of money would be required as the ground is very rotten. Moreover, what would you do about the "ride" along the Sea Face ? By turning the boys on to the Sea Face to play cricket you would cause the riding public, and in some cases the walking public, to be turned off, as people would not walk or ride in close proximity to wildly flying cricket balls. What would become of the Light Horse practice ground and that of any cavalry stationed for the time being in Bombay, the Governor's Body Guard included ? As it is, the Sea Face is crowded with children of all ages every evening ; and riding there has become dangerous. No ! A much better plan would be to do away with the senseless railings round the Oval, which have been the cause of so many serious accidents, not to mention fatal ones. The ground is used for nothing in the middle of the course, and could without expense be turned into a cricket ground. I have made enquiries and find that there are now 3,000 Parsee cricketers in Bombay, to say nothing of the others of different denominations. The schools and clubs properly speaking, should do as is done in England—provide a ground for themselves if they want one, but this unfortunately cannot well be done, and Government ought to help them as far as possible, Now, I fail to see that Government help the public in the least out of the difficulty. In fact it is the reverse for they shut up one of the largest and best pieces of grass maidan we have. Give this up for public use, and you will find a recompense for the loss of the Marine Lines. But by doing so, you have not settled the question as to recreation-ground, which, until a strong representative body is formed and takes the initiative, will continue to be a very vexed question, the feelings about it being very strong in more quarters than one. Every available inch of the maidan is taken up now, and the cry is always, "Give us more room."—Yours, &c.,

CRICKET.

[*** We were careful to state that the Kennedy Sea Face in its present condition would not be suitable, but that Government might be expected to do what was necessary to make it fit to play upon.—ED., *B.G.*]

THE fear of penalties for a violation of the Merchandise Marks Act does not (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*), seem to have been before the eyes of the organisers of the Stanley wedding. Each of the invited guests wore a "favour" of white satin, to which was attached by a thread a small piece of cardboard in the shape of the African continent, covered with silver paper, and embossed upon it the name of "Afrika." But no one except a German geographer or printer would thus spell that name ; and the question inevitably suggests itself whether the favours ought not to have been duly stamped "Manufactured in Germany"—out of compliment, of course, to the countrymen of Emin.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to invite the attention of the Committee appointed by the Senate, to inquire into the subject of University Examiners, to the following :—

I must state at the outset that I have no sympathy with those who believe in all that is said from time to time by the candidates for the several University examinations against their examiners. The students are an interested party, and what proceeds from them in the shape of complaints against their judges must be received with due caution. They are naturally more disposed to find faults with their judges than to ascribe their failures to their own deficiencies. My remarks will be directed against the system, which is open to objection more than against particular examiners.

When a professor of the Elphinstone College was appointed some years ago an examiner at the higher examination in Arts in the subject, he taught at the said college, he candidly confessed before his pupils that he could not be consistent in his several duties of professor and examiner. He must or must not set questions from what he taught his own pupils. If he did, the candidates from the other colleges would be at a disadvantage with respect to his own students, who had been previously acquainted with the nature of the questions and the way of answering them. If he did not set such questions he would be said to have lacked in his duty as a teacher, who was bound to prepare his students for the University examination as thoroughly as he could. Now as three months before the examinations are held, the examiners are elected, the said professor-examiner, from the date of his nomination, ceases to lecture his own pupils and solve their difficulties, lest he should be partial to them, thus leaving his own pupils without the required help, simply owing to the misfortune of their professor's nomination as one of their own examiners. Thus, the bitterest complaints are raised time after time, when the professors of rival colleges are appointed examiners in their own subjects. The pupils are acquainted with the pet questions of their own professors, which the students of the rival colleges would not be likely to know. And it is but natural, where such rivalry exists, if the examiners complain of the injustice to them of the professors examining their own pupils and setting the hall-mark of the University on their own work as teachers. Such examiners, as it were, audit their own accounts. They are interested in the success of their own pupils, and are placed in a position by which they may be suspected to be influencing it. This is radically unfair, to say the least of it. Our University has provided no such checks as may disarm this suspicion. Such a state of things would never be allowed in England. No doubt professors are elected there to act as examiners. but so many limitations are prescribed to their power in such case, that they can under no circumstance influence the result. It would not be considered inopportune to bring to the notice of the Committee of Inquiry the following extracts from the letter of Professor Courteney that appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* of February last. In reply to Professor Thorold Rogers' onslaught against the Oxford system of examination, Prof. Courteney thus describes the process actually gone through in the school of Literæ Humaniores, which examination is specially mentioned by the former professor as unfair in the extreme :—"Let us take first the case of setting questions. I, a college tutor, am asked to suggest questions for some of the papers. But no paper can be set by a single examiner. The more important are conjointly set by a body of three examiners ; the less important by a body of two. Finally, the whole of the papers are subjected to the minute scrutiny of the whole body of examiners. Now, you will suppose that I am furtively anxious to set questions, the answers to which I have—at whatever educational cost made my pupils learn by heart. In the first place, some one, or two, or three of my questions at most appear in the preliminary draft of a paper. They are first criticised, and perhaps altered, by my two colleagues, who with me are responsible for the single papers, and then they have to undergo a further revision at the hands of the whole body." After this, double scrutiny is made to prevent an appearance of the favorite subject of the professor-examiner in the papers actually set the following elaborate precaution is taken :—"Let us then pass to the second stage—the stage of reading the answers made by the candidates. Am I allowed to read the papers of my own pupil ? Yes, certainly. I can, if I chose, as a sheer work of supererogation. But *so clearly is it understood that a tutor does not read the work of his own men*, that the senior examiner formulates, beforehand, an intricate process whereby I, the college tutor, have to read some other papers to make up the proper tale of work imposed on me to balance what I get off by not having to read my own papers. Let us now imagine that I do read my pupils' work—as a work of supererogation, as I have said. what good is it going to do my pupil ? Am I allowed to give marks to it ? Certainly not. *No examiner is allowed to offer any marks or to make any comment on the work of his own pupil.* Still less is he allowed to give any vote on his pupil's class. In some cases, and by some senior examiners, *he is actually expected to leave the room when his pupil's work is being discussed.* He must remain absolutely mute, even if he is present. His own pupils, in short, receive only four votes for their class, and not five, and all the votes come from those who have no personal interest whatever in the result." The italics are mine. In how many cases, may I ask does our professor-examiner forego the privilege of assigning marks to his own pupil's work ? How many papers can be pointed out in which all the questions are not set by the professor, who has taught the same subject to some of the candidates he examines ? How many professors, I further ask, leave the room when their pupils' work is being discussed ? On the contrary, is it not common to find examiners over-anxious to watch and advocate the interest of their own pupils ? In this state of things is there any wonder if the personal interest of the professor-examiner should sometimes come into play while adjudicating on the merits of his own students ? If the Committee recommends to the Senate the adoption of the above precautions, it will have taken a most desirable, nay, absolutely necessary step. I don't mean, Sir, to insinuate that the evil complained of is generally practised. I have the greatest respect for our professors. I only say that there is no safeguard against examiners unconsciously using their power in their pupils' favour.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 6. R. B. P.

A PHRENOLOGICAL VIEW OF LORD HARRIS.

AN ingenious young person, writes a mofussil paper, has been examining the bumps on Lord Harris's head with the aid of a photograph, and he has sent us a copy of his report thereon.

H. E. Lord Harris has a motive mental temperament which gives him clearness of body perception, susceptibility to excitement, quickness of body and mind, great physical strength and activity, combined with a similar condition of mind. The colour of his head shows a much greater development of moral and intellectual faculties than of the propensities. He has fine practical talents accompanied by so much modesty that to rise in the world he requires some one to push him forward ; but when thoroughly roused he is capable of distinguishing himself. He is more of a practical man than a theorist. His preceptive faculties are very strong. He delights in reducing his ideas to practice, and is particularly fond of experiments. He does not guess at anything, but is governed by what he positively knows. He is slow to change an opinion once formed, but is open to reason. His ambition is modified by his moral faculties : hence he thinks more of others than of himself, and would work cheerfully for the welfare of others. He is very cautious and reserved ; and is slow to undertake anything new or change the old order of things. But when he starts upon any new project he devotes all his energies to it. Fashion or display are not to his taste. He is capable of exercising strong restraint on himself. All his appetites are easily governed. Such a temperament as his ought to avoid stimulants, narcotics, or highly seasoned food. All his words or deeds are marked by thoroughness. He is always on the look-out for body and mind. He is marked for pride of character and self-respect, and who dares to trifle with his reputation will never be forgiven by him. Having a clear power of gravity he can balance himself very well in riding, navigating, or any feat that requires good balancing. He has talents for character reading, chemistry, navigation, surveying, drawing, and carving. He is rather close but strictly honest ; as a politician he may suppress some truth, but he would never paint it in false colours. His cautiousness sometimes makes him over-anxious, and he fancies mountains of evil where there may be only mole-hills. His benevolence always takes a practical form. To the needy he would rather give food and clothing than money, and incur the risk of the money being used for the gratification of unworthy desires. He believes in a future spiritual state of man after death. He has a fondness for observation and a good judgment. He likes to inquire into everything. He is fond of illustrated books ; looks into shop-windows as he passes ; and often looks back to have a better view of things passed on. He can give a peculiar fascination to his manners and conversation when he pleases and can say unpleasant things in acceptable language.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEES.

ADDITIONAL interest has been this year added to the visit of the Poona Eleven in that they have for the first time arranged a match with the Parsees on the home ground, and the play yesterday would seem to show that the Parsee team are very much at home on Bombay wickets this year. The match will long live in the annals of Parsee cricket as being the very first time that one of their Eleven has ever scored a century in a first-class match, while their aggregate of 248 runs was the largest they have ever put together in Bombay. The Poona team was the same that defeated Belgaum by 10 wickets on the 2nd and 3rd inst., and the Parsees played their strongest Eleven, with the one exception of Mr. S. B. Doctor appearing for Mr. Morenas, who was unable to get to Bombay in time. We have certainly never seen the Parsees take the field in such strength ; they did not appear to have that batting "fail" that we have noticed in previous years, and up to at any rate the seventh or eighth wicket there was "form" showed by each successive batsman. This year is likely to remove the general impression abroad that the strength of the Parsees lies in bowling and fielding only, for though of course the honours of the day lie with Mr. Gagrat, he received able support from man after man who came in, and, if they had not his hitting powers, they at any rate kept up their wickets. The Bombay Gymkhana, who mastered in great force in the tent, had accordingly every opportunity of seeing the capabilities of the team that will meet them on the 27th inst. The match under notice is very much in favour of the Parsees, the excellence and accuracy of their bowling is too well known for it to be likely that their total of 248 runs will be approached at all, but the Poona men may make a draw of it. The game will continue to-morrow, and on Friday and Saturday the same Poona team with play the Bombay Gymkhana.

The Poona Eleven are a strong enough batting team, but, as with so much amateur cricket of the present day, weak, terribly weak, in bowling ; Mr. Leslie, their best bowler, appeared exhausted with the damp heat of Bombay and fell off lamentably into half his usual pace and less than half his usual pitch. So with the rest, full pitches to leg and long hops were far too frequent, and it soon became visible that it would be the Parsees' "day out." Both the two first batsmen, Messrs. M. D. Kanga and Dubash, played excellent wicket, and took the score to 33 before a good catch at long off dismissed Mr. Dubash and Mr. Pavri appeared, who succumbed to a yorker 16 runs later. The "champion," who certainly did eventually prove himself to be the Champion Parsee bat, then filled the vacancy and was greeted with the ovation that always awaited him. Some first-rate batting was then seen, most of each player's hits being all along the ground, although Mr. Kanga might have taken a little more liberty with the over pitched balls than he did. He had put together 29 by excellent cricket when he was taken at the wicket off a short pitched ball from Mr. Leslie. The players then adjourned at 1-30 for tiffin at Mr. Tata's stately mansion, near the Gymkhana, and on resuming, Mr. Bapasola partnered Mr. Gagrat, and again a useful contribution to the score was added. The 100 went up at 3 p.m. and six runs later Mr. Bapasola was caught at point off a miss-hit that should have gone to the on, for a well-played 27. Some fast scoring then ensued on the left hander, Mr. D. D. Kanga, joining Mr. Gagrat, and the latter included no less than six threes in his neatly-played and clean hit 23, and the telegraph registered 141. All this time Mr. Gagrat had been playing up to his very best form, being especially severe on the leg side and treating long hops with the utmost contempt, but at 150 he was badly missed by Major Von Donop, and, though the latter retrieved it by some smart fielding afterwards, it proved a most expensive miss, as Mr. Gagrat gave no such chance again. Mr. Machliwala rattled up eleven runs, but he would be twice as good a cricketer if he didn't run out at almost every ball. He was practically the winner of the famous Parsee victory over Mr. Vernon's English Team last January, and a batsman with an eye and nerve good enough, in his first big match, to play the innings he did that day, is too good to degenerate into a "slogger." Mr. Doctor was the only remaining batsman to get into double figures, and his 16 was not only a distinctly good innings but his partnership with the still invincible Mr. Gagrat produced 53 runs, the largest of the day. At 5-30 the innings terminated for the splendid total of 248, and we congratulate Mr. Patel on this crowning triumph to the efforts he has been making for many years in the interest of Parsee cricket, and too much praise can indeed hardly be given to Mr. Gagrat for his magnificent not-out innings. It comprised 11 fours, 7 threes, and 12 twos besides singles, and was a thoroughly masterly display of finished cricket. With the exception of the chance he gave Major Von Donop, he took no liberties with the bowling and played sound cricket from first to last, and his hard clean drives all along the ground deserved all the admiration they obtained.

Mr. Gagrat has never played a finer innings and we heartily congratulate him on a performance which confirms the reputation he already has of being the best batsman the Parsees have yet produced. The Poona fielding was very slack especially towards the end, but Colonel Rhodes, certainly the oldest member of the team, was responsible for three fine catches, and the way he held on to the one that disposed of Mr. Machliwala—a very hard cut—and rolled over on the ground with it but never let go off the ball, was one worthier of younger hands and bones than his. Mr. Leslie proved the most successful bowler, but has often been seen to better advantage.

Poona went in at 5-40 p.m. for a few minutes' batting, and scored 3 without the loss of a wicket.

The following are the scores :—

PARSEES.

Mr M D Kanga c Young b Leslie	29
Mr J F Dubash c Croly b Leslie...........	18
Mr M E Pavri b Stockdale	7
Mr B D Gagrat not out.........................	103
Mr G Machliwala c Rhodes b Leslie	11
Mr D D Kanga c Croly b Stockdale	23
Mr J M Patel st Young b Leslie............	8
Mr N C Bapasola c Rhodes b Clowes......	8
Mr S B Doctor l-b-w b Leslie	16
Mr R E Mody c Rhodes b Clowes	3
Mr D C Pundole c and b Clowes	3
Extras	14
Total...	248

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr Croly, not out	1
Mr W Clowes, not out	1
Bye..	1
Total	3

Col. Rhodes, Capts. Thomas and Cox, Major Von Donop, Messrs. Stockdale, Taylor, Young, Gordon, and Leslie to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Leslie	190	69	12	5
Clowes........................	93	56	3	3
Stockdale....................	145	83	2	2
Taylor...	25	10	1	0
Von Donop...................	25	16	2	0

THE telegraph cable between Java and Australia is not the only one which has recently suffered from earthquake shock. A contemporary states that the cable north of Hongkong was severely damaged from a similar cause only a few days ago, and has indeed just been repaired. As, however, arrangements were made for conveying messages in the meanwhile by means of the land lines, the inconvenience was much less than in the case of the Banjowanje interruption.

THE fact that an earthquake in the seas of Java broke the connection with Australasia for at least a week gives, in the opinion of a home paper, new emphasis to the necessity for an alternative route by Canada and the Pacific. Few people appreciate the immense interests which depend on the security of this line of communication. Even in its present state of development £1,000 per day are now spent on telegraphic messages between Britain and Australasia. It is, however, clear (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, that we must expect the recurrence of such disasters. In time of war, moreover, the present lines would be of little use, as they traverse shallow seas, and could be easily cut.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy.)

THE TANNA SCANDAL CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KUVARBAI, DAUGHTER OF EDULJEE.

This was an appeal made by the accused Kuvarbai, who had been recently tried and convicted by Mr. O. B. H. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Tanna, of the offence of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.

The Sessions Judge, in giving judgment in this case, observed that this was a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding arising out of what he believed was known as the Tanna scandal case, though it was hard upon that town thus to be credited with scandals created by persons all of whom lived in Bombay. It appeared that the accused, a young woman, now aged 22, had been living away from her home, when on the 22nd May, 1889, she went to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court to prosecute a complaint which she had made against her mother and brother under section 352, Indian Penal Code. By the intervention of the parties' legal advisers, the case was settled out of Court. On leaving the Court, accused was taken by her brother to their home in Cowasjee Patel Street. Thence she was persuaded to go to the Victoria Terminus, and take the Raichor mail train for Karjat, where the family had relations. But on the arrival of the train at Tanna, she and those who were with her left the train at the instance of a police constable, who showed them a telegram addressed "To Station Master and Police Constable from Dadabhai Dinshaw," and worded "Detain Kuvarbai and two others. They have absconded by mail. I come by Kallian local." At the trial by Mr. J. M. Cursetjee of Dadabhai Dinsha and Shapoorji Adarjee, on charges under secs. 182, 211, and 342, Indian Penal Code, in connection with the telegram and the detention of the present accused and her companions, she was called as a witness for the defence and repeatedly stated that her father and brother did not travel in the same train with her to Tanna. This was the statement which, in the present case, she was charged with having made falsely. The points for determination were:—(1) Did accused make the statement in question? (2) Was it false? (3) Did she make it intentionally? That accused made the statement was proved by the record of her evidence, by the evidence of the two karkoons who took it down, and that of the magistrate himself. Cross-examination was directed showing that the accused did not understand Marathi, the language in which the deposition was recorded, and that she did not have a fair opportunity of judging of its correctness. But the evidence of the magistrate satisfactorily established what could not but be inferred from that of his karkoons, that his own mother tongue being Gujerati, he rendered the whole of her deposition to her in that language, and to that rendering of it she asserted as correct. The witnesses to show the falseness of the statement in question, were her brother, her father, and two others. That evidence left no doubt in the minds of the Sessions Judge that the statement in question was false. With regard to the question whether or not the accused made this false statement intentionally, the Sessions Judge observed that her counsel urged that she probably did not see her father and brother at all. He (the counsel) drew a piteous picture of her distracted state, torn from her love, forced to leave Bombay, sitting sobbing in the railway carriage, or sullenly looking out of the window and managing to be in another place than they, on the platform at Tanna. But it was impossible to believe she was in such a state as to notice nothing the whole time, three-quarters of an hour, that she was in the train. For these reasons the finding of the Sessions Judge on the points for determination was in the affirmative. The false statement was on a material point, a matter which was taken into consideration in passing sentence. The Sessions Judge, in passing the sentence, bore in mind the position and sex of the accused, the evil influences to which she had allowed herself to be exposed, and the distress which it ought to be to a young woman of respectable origin to be in the position she now occupied. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and directed that she be rigorously imprisoned for four months.

The accused appealed against the above decision on the following grounds:—That the conviction was against the weight of evidence; that it was not proved; that the accused intentionally gave false evidence; and that the sentence was excessive.

Mr. Branson, who represented the accused, stated briefly to the Court the facts of the case and observed that the accused was now with child, and she would now be one month in jail on the 9th instant. Mr. Branson presented an affidavit made by one Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, a friend of the accused, stating that she was *enciente*. A medical certificate to the same effect was submitted to the Court.

Their lordships admitted the appeal and made an order directing the Sessions Judge to report on the matter contained in the affidavit, after examining the Civil Surgeon of the Jail.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE ALLARAKHIA JEWRAJ KHOJA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee, and Dinshah, for an opposing creditor, Oomer Jamal, moved for an order for the examination of the insolvent and the female members of his family in relation to the assets of the insolvent, which the opposing creditor alleged he had concealed from his creditors. The creditor stated in his affidavit that insolvent possesses two houses, situated at Mahim and Dhobie Ghat, of the aggregate value of Rs. 36,000, which were said to be mortgaged to Labai, the mother-in-law of the insolvent's son, with a view to save the property from the creditors. Insolvent had not debited in his schedule the expenses of a horse and carriage, which he was using at present; and when called upon by the Official Assignee to account for them, he contended that they were presented to him by his son. Insolvent had, moreover, made false entries in his account-books in understating the sums of money borrowed by him from various creditors.

The Judge: Are the female members of the insolvent's family *purdah* ladies?

Mr. Macpherson: I don't think Khoja women are *purdah* ladies. They will have no objection to being examined in Court, I suppose.

His lordship granted the application, fixing the hearing of the matter a fortnight hence, and directed the insolvent to produce all the documents relating to the mortgages.

RE RAMDAS LAXMINARAYEN.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for postponement of the hearing of the rule granted to rescind the order of adjudication in the case, on the ground that his client had no time to answer the affidavits of the opposing creditors, which were received late last evening. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, opposed the application, which, however, after some discussion, was granted.

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE TADIWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the hearing for a month on the ground that three of the creditors had not been served with notices. An extension of the interim order was also applied for. The application was granted, the interim order being extended till the 8th November next.

RE SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing for nine months. The chief objection to the insolvent's discharge was that he had made over all his property to his father. The opposing creditors had filed a suit in the Poona Court to establish the fraud, but the result of the suit being against them, they had filed an appeal from the decision. Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, had no objection. His lordship granted the application, fixing the hearing for the second Wednesday in June next.

RE HAJEE ABOO AHMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE ABAMEEYA ABDUL CUREEM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was also granted an interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Dulabh Nagar Moohi; John Stuart; Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla; Dewjee Cumulsey Bhunsalee; Tookaram Mahadu; Balloo Jogajee Patel; Edward Murray Charles O'Grady; Pragjee Raghavjee Joshi; Jugannath Raojee Mali; Nardharjee Luximon Rajpuri; Hajee Hassum bin Hassamoodin; Framjee Nowrojee Mithawalla; and Poerbhoy Goolam Hussein Khoja.

It is evident from the letters that are being addressed to us, writes the *Madras Mail*, that the opposition to the Mohurram tamasha is growing in intensity amongst Mussulmans in Madras. Last year some of the leading Punjab Mussulmans showed themselves to be vehemently opposed to what our correspondents terms "Mohurram tomfoolery," but the matter ended, as usual, with the letters addressed to the public journals.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were W. Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narotumdas, M. N. Barbhaya, Fazulbhoy Visram, and M. N. Banaji.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S PENSION.

The Committee first considered memorandum, dated 30th July, 1890, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 2517, Financial Department, dated 25th July, 1890, to the effect that, in the opinion of the Advocate-General, the Municipality have not the power to pay the "pension contribution" of Surgeon-Major Weir, their Health Officer.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that he thought, in recording this opinion, the Standing Committee should express regret there was no way at present of putting the Health Officer's salary on a proper footing, and that any time the Municipal Act is revised steps should be taken to remedy the evil from which Dr. Weir suffers.

It was then agreed unanimously that in recording the Government Resolution the Standing Committee express their regret that the provisions of the Municipal Act do not permit of Dr. Weir receiving the full pay of his appointment.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF AN OLD HOUSE.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Secretary, forwarding memorial to the Corporation from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and a large number of residents of houses, situated in Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, praying that the Municipality will purchase the property shown on the plan, accompanying the memorial, which is supposed to be of the value of about Rs. 7,000, in order that the said house be removed and free access given from Hornby Road and Church Gate Street, by Nanabhoy Lane to Cowasji Patel Street.

The Chairman said he had seen this house, which was a very old one, and by its removal the road would be opened up right down to the sea.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said he had also seen the place, and he thought it would be a most desirable thing to have it removed. It was a very densely-populated place, and if a fire should occur there, the danger would be inconceivable. He thought it would be a great improvement to have the house removed instead of waiting till it fell.

Mr. M. N. Banajee proposed that the matter should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner to report.

THE OVERBRIDGE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

A letter was read from the Commissioner, forwarding for the consideration of the Committee and Corporation copy of correspondence received from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and stating that the cost of diverting the pipe sewers, as shown in the plan forwarded, along the site of the proposed overbridge at Falkland Road, as estimated by the Executive Engineer, is Rs. 10,338, stating that he (the Commissioner) fears that, under the circumstances, the Municipality must bear this expense.

The Chairman said the Municipality were, no doubt, liable.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee asked it the Railway could not be held liable in any way, as they had allowed those drains to be put there in the full knowledge that an overbridge would be erected there at some future time.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said it was, no doubt, by a want of foresight those drains had been put there.

The Chairman said there was no doubt the Municipality was responsible.

Mr. M. N. Banaji said he was of opinion that the Engineer, whoever he may have been, who put the drains there, should be asked why the drains were put there in the full knowledge that a bridge would in the future be erected at that spot.

The Chairman proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the required expenditure which was agreed to.

THE PROPOSED LEPER HOME.

The Committee discussed in private a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the maintenance of the proposed Leper Home, and on the motion of Mr. Dosabhai Framji, seconded by Mr. E. B. Carroll, it was unanimously agreed "that with reference to the Commissioner's letter the Corporation be recommended to sanction an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month for the maintenance of the proposed Lepers' Home, the Standing Committee understanding that the total cost will be Rs. 2,000, but that Government be asked to bear the other moiety of the expenditure and the Corporation being advised to state explicitly that this will be a voluntary contribution on its part and that they do not recognise in granting it any legal liability.

After discussing some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE LEPROSY QUESTION.

Mr. W. J. Simmons, Honorary Secretary of the Public Health Society of Calcutta, has addressed a letter to the Bengal Government urging that the Government should not wait for the results of the Commission coming out from England before taking up legislation for the isolation of lepers. He writes:—

It appears to the Council to be desirable, having regard to the increased interest in the subject of leprosy, which is being evinced both in England and India, to reconsider at an early date the draft Bill providing for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition, which was referred to the Society by the Government of Bengal under cover of a letter, dated the 4th July last, and which was the subject of the Society's letter of the 30th October last.

In the Society's Report for 1887 (*Journal of the Public Health Society*, vol. iv. p. 43), after expressing our views on the subject, the report goes on to say:—"It seems to the Council that a short Leper's Act on the lines of the Acts relating to the confinement of lunatics would be a great gain to the whole country." After a lapse of more than two years, and with the increased experience which has been acquired in the meantime, the Council are convinced that the policy they then suggested in their report was a sound one, and they now seek to emphasise it.

The Council consider that, in view of the direction which it is sought to give to the agitation on the subject of the segregation of lepers, it would be desirable in the interests of public health to embody in the proposed Act for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition, *inter alia*, the principle which has been adopted in sections 1 and 2 of Act XXXVI of 1858 of the Legislative Council of India (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums.) Leprosy is more readily diagnosed than lunacy, and whatever difference of opinion there may be as to whether or not the disease is contagious, it may perhaps be stated that the tendency appears to be to regard it as likely to be communicable in the case of persons, who, for any reason whatever, may be predisposed to the complaint. It perhaps is not necessary to go so far at present as the consideration of this question: it seems to the Council that the loathsome nature of the disease and the circumstance that lepers are instinctively shunned and treated as outcast—being left, as in a case which recently occurred in Bombay, to die by the roadside—renders prompt action necessary. If once the principle that leper asylums are a necessity, be admitted, it follows that, in view of the magnitude and difficulty of dealing with the questions involved, the establishment of such asylums should only be allowed with the sanction of the Executive Government, to be given on the report of the authorities concerned. Every such report, it is submitted, should show that the locality in which the asylum is to be established is a suitable one; that the accommodation available is sufficient for the number of lepers proposed to be accommodated; and that there are sufficient funds to guarantee some permanency to the proposed institution, and to ensure its efficient maintenance in regard to both public and private sanitation.

The Council do not wish to be considered as in any way undervaluing private efforts made to grapple with this great national evil, or as advocating a purely official system of the treatment of leprosy. On the contrary, they recognise that whatever has been done in this direction is due to non-official effort, and chiefly to the noble way missionaries of various denominations have come forward to redeem the community at large from the charge of indifference to the misery, suffering and peril in our midst; but they do very strenuously advocate the scientific regulation of all efforts official, municipal and non-official, and the gathering into one focus of information, of the immensely valuable experience which, so far as the general public is concerned, is at present practically lost. It seems to them that in legislating on a subject which, now that it has come to the surface, must for many years occupy a prominent place in the public thoughts, the Government should make provision for the licensing of all leper asylums as well as for their regular and periodical inspection. It is only in this way that the necessary information and experience can be made available for the ultimate stamping out in India of one of the most terrible afflictions to which human beings can be subjected.

It is unnecessary to go further into the questions involved, and closing this letter I am desired to express the hope that the Government of India will not deem it expedient to await the report of the Leprosy Commission before legislating on the lines laid down in the draft Bill referred to above, and suggested in the Society's letter of the 30th October last and in this letter.

THE PETROLEUM ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This measure was under consideration at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins moved that the Bill to amend the schedule to the Petroleum Act, 1886, be taken into consideration, and said:

"Although Act XII of 1886 was passed in March 1886, it has not yet come into force. Under its first section it has to be brought into force by a notification in the *Gazette of India*. Elaborate rules to regulate the importation, storage, possession and transport of petroleum have been framed under sections 8 and 11 by the different local Governments, the necessary testing apparatus have been provided, and I have been most anxious to introduce the Act, and have only refrained from doing so on account of the ambiguity in the schedule, of which I gave some explanation at the last meeting of the Council. This objection will be removed if the Bill now on the table is allowed to become law.

"Before they consent to pass the Bill, Hon'ble Members will doubtless like to know what are the precise amendments which have been made in the schedule as passed in 1886. A copy of the Bill is before each Member and perhaps he will kindly refer to it. The alterations are as follows:—In line 3 of the third clause the word 'two' has been substituted for 'the.' At line 8 the following clause has been interpolated, *viz*,' and if in no instance the flash has taken place within 8° of the temperature at which the testing is commenced.' Again at line 16 of the same clause and at line 9 of the fourth clause a like provision has been inserted. On the other hand, words to the like effect, but which from their position had given rise to ambiguity, have been omitted from the beginning of the fourth clause. The proviso at the end of the fourth clause is practically the only new matter, and I explained last week why it was necessary.

"As the schedule is purely technical and the amendments are but slight and have been approved by the best scientific authorities, I ask that the Bill may now be taken into consideration and passed, so as to enable the Government to give early effect to an enactment which has remained idle on the statute-book for upwards of four years."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following is the Act of the Governor General of India in Council as it received the assent of his Excellency the Governor General:—

ACT NO. XIV OF 1890.

An Act to amend the Schedule to the Petroleum Act, 1886.

Whereas it is expedient to amend parts of the fourth paragraph (*Application of the test*) of Part III of the schedule to the Petroleum Act, 1886; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For the third and fourth clauses of the said paragraph commencing respectively with the words "If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit" and "No flash which takes place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, and if in no instance the flash has taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected results is the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, while in no instance has the flash taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the series of tests is to be rejected, and a fresh series of three similarly obtained, and so on, until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

If, however, a flash has occurred at or below 64° when the test is applied in the manner above described, the next testing shall be commenced ten degrees lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained (that is to say, at 54° or thereunder), and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than 2°, and until a flash has not occurred in any of the three tests within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced: Provided always that if at the commencement of the series of tests a flash has occurred on the first application of the test-flame at 56°, and if a flash has also ocurred on the first application of the flame in each of three successive tests in which, thereupon, the test-flame is first applied at 46° as above directed, the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point below 47° and the sample shall be reported dangerous.

THE NIZAM'S CAVALRY.

A Hyderabad correspondent says that Nawab Afsur Jung, as Commandant of the Golconda Brigade, has submitted to the Minister an important memorandum on the present condition and requirements of the Nizam's cavalry. The memorandum is as outspoken as it is considerate. The Nawab prefaces it thus:—"The present condition of His Highness the Nizam's cavalry seems quite satisfactory. The men, horses and arms, with the exception of the firearms, are all in first-rate order, and arrangements are being made to transfer or otherwise remove such of the men as are old and disabled: and it is hoped these arrangements will soon be completed. The external get-up of the regiments is very good and shows to advantage on full-dress general parades, and all occasions of state. So far as the external get-up goes there seems at present no need for reform; but considering that His Highness's Government is under a promise to render military aid to the British Government, should necessity for such aid ever arise, I am obliged to look deeper into the matter, and looking at it from this standpoint, I have no hesitation in saying that in proportion as the external appearance and general get-up of our cavalry is excellent, so its internal economy is defective and full of faults. Whenever general officers have inspected these troops on full-dress parades and at reviews they always commended their soldierly appearance, their well-fitting and picturesque uniforms, and their neat accoutrements; but if the same officers saw these very troops in heavy marching order they would be at once struck with the insufficiency of transport, their inefficiency in outpost and reconnoitring duty, &c."

THE RESCUED RIFLEMEN.

A Bareilly correspondent, wiring on Monday, says:—I have just interviewed the soldiers who were recovered the other day. They say that with two others they obtained a shooting pass for nine days, from the 23rd July. The party arrived at Lalkua station and remained about there shooting and butterfly-catching. On the 27th, about 4 p. m. Privates Speed and Davis, having had nothing to eat, started into the forest with the hopes of shooting a pig. They wandered about some hours and could not find their way back to the station, and that night they slept under a large tree. Next morning they again endeavoured to find their way back, but failed. Thus they wandered till the morning of the 2nd August, when they entered several villages, which they found completely deserted owing to the floods. They never met a single human being all these days. On two occasions they slept in the villages, but on other nights they rested on trees or on the ground, plucking grass and making rough beds. They had not food beyond the tender shoots of the elephant grass. They swam through streams, and in getting through one nullah Speed lost his Henri-Martini rifle, a condemned weapon. The whistle of a train attracted their attention, and they made towards the spot and lay down exhausted on the bank. Fortunately within a quarter of an hour some trollymen passed and picked them up, taking them to the Kichha station, where, after nine days, they had the first bit of solid food, namely, two chupaties. Of the two Davis appears to have suffered most. From their knees downwards their legs are one mass of leech-bites. They suffered much also from the bites of a peculiar large beetle. Both are greatly reduced owing to loss of blood, but neither of them has received internal injuries or is now in pain."

The Russian Jews in Loncona re determined to do honour to an eminent Jewish *littérateur*, Mr. Zederbaum, who is now in the capital. It was chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Zederbaum, who is the editor of a newspaper published in St. Petersburg, that the Jews of the Caucasus were ten years ago proved innocent of the terrible blood-accusation brought against them. Already a movement is on foot for presenting him with some tangible evidence of Hebrew gratitude for his great services to the Russian Jews.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

Sir Bradford Leslie (examined by the chairman) said that he had never entered the service of the Government of India. He had been to India in the service of the railway companies and Principalities, never in the service of the Government. In the course of a very large experience he had to deal with the engineers of the Government of India, and knew their position and their prospects.

The chairman: Well, now, what have you got to tell the Committee upon this subject? I think you rather come to give your opinions.—Witness: I say from my experience of engineers in India that the pay is only sufficient in sterling for the work to be done.

The chairman: Do you consider generally the Department is underpaid?—Witness: Owing to the depreciation of the rupee, I think it is underpaid.

The chairman: Are you aware of the number of young men at work at Cooper's Hill to compete for appointments?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: Are you aware that there is no difficulty in getting first-rate youthful talent to embark in the profession?—Witness: That may be so, but I am sure they will find themselves very much mistaken when they get to work out in India.

The chairman: These young persons, I suppose, have had the advice of parents and guardians and persons of more mature age. How do you account for the great abundance of the material which you find at Cooper's Hill?—Witness: Only by the pressure which exists for employment in all directions.

The chairman: Are you able to inform the Committee of the comparative position of the Civil Engineers and those of the Public Works Department?—Witness: My opinion is that the pay and emoluments of the Civil Engineers on the guaranteed railways is decidedly better than in the Public Works Department. The leave rules are more liberal.

The chairman: Then do you represent that the Civil Engineer officers require leave to come to England from time to time?—Witness: I think it is indispensable as frequently as possible. The engineers on the guaranteed railways take one year after seven years of service. I do not think that it is necessary that their furlough pay should be in sterling. The guaranteed railways do not pay furlough in sterling, but then the pay is very much better. I believe some alterations were made in the status of the Civil Engineers in the Government service some years ago in 1884 in consequence of the depreciation of the rupee.

The chairman: Do the officers of the guaranteed railways obtain sterling pensions when they retire?—Witness: No; but they get what is really very much better, an interest in the provident fund contributed to by the railways, which interest is represented in rupees.

Mr. Buchanan: How is the furlough pay paid to them?—Witness: I believe in rupees at the current rate of exchange.

Mr. Buchanan: We have heard that on some of the guaranteed railway companies they get paid at the fixed rate 1s. 10d. a rupee.—Witness: I do not know anything of that, but in consideration of the fall of the rupee the servants of the railway companies are allowed to draw a portion of their pay at the contract rate of exchange, 1s. 10d. The railway companies give better pay and better terms of furlough.

Mr. Barbour: It has come to the Committee in evidence that sometime the railway engineers leave the service of the railway for the Government service; will you explain how this is?—Witness: I suppose it may have arisen because, when a railway is under construction, a large number of engineers are sent out, and when it is finished they have to take their discharge.

Mr. Barbour: That does not cover what I am speaking of—a gentleman leaving the railway and entering the Government service?—Witness: I have never known such an instance.

Mr. Howorth: With regard to the Indian railways, is there any system of forcing retirement?—Witness: No, there is not; as long as they are fit and able for their duties the companies are very glad to keep them. With regard to the provident fund, the amount is paid in rupees, calculated on the basis of the rates they have to remit at to England, at the current rate of exchange.

Sir William Plowden: Do you know whether there is a case of a Government servant leaving the Government service and taking employment on a railway?—Witness: There are a great many.

Sir William Plowden: If we take it that the railway servants are better off than the Uncovenanted Civil Service, probably there is some cause for their being put on a better footing. Can you explain what that cause is?—Witness: I understand that the railway companies find it to their interest that the men should come home to England to polish up their knowledge of the profession and to recruit their health.

Mr. King: You must have had very considerable experience of the work of Civil Engineers. What do you say is the effect of this low pay on the Service?—Witness: I say it has a very detrimental effect upon the work done. The men are half-hearted and perfunctory in the performance of their duty.

The chairman: You had a wide experience. Did you ever know a class of public servants who were without their grievances?—No, I am afraid not. (Laughter.)

Sir William Hall (examined by the Chairman) said he entered the service of the Government of India in 1855 under covenant.

The Chairman: And I think after a long distinguished service you retired from the service in 1878?—Witness: Yes.

The Chairman: I believe your grievance is entirely connected with the pension you received in 1878?—Witness: Yes.

The Chairman: What is your contention with respect to that pension?—Witness: My salary as a Civil Engineer began with £600 a year. I was admitted under the uncovenanted pension rules, which rules I never saw until some four years after I joined the service. I was to receive a pension of one-third of the average salary after a service of twenty years, and one-half after a service of thirty years, subject in both cases to a medical certificate. It was agreed that "all payments to be made under these presents in pounds sterling should be calculated at the rate of 10 rupees." That is extracted from my covenant. They are both extracts from my covenant word for word. I therefore respectfully contend that I have been aggrieved for the last twelve years of my retirement from the service. The first clause of the covenant says that my salary was to begin at £600 a year, and I was to be admitted to the advantages of the Uncovenanted Service Rules, which rules I never saw.

The Chairman: Did you ever ask to see them?—Witness: Frequently. I was told they were out of print. They were never published in India. "It is agreed that all payments to be made under these presents in pounds sterling, should be considered equal to and calculated after the rate of 10 rupees." Therefore I contend that clause covers my case.

The Chairman: Are you aware Sir Horace Davey advised it did not?—Witness: Sir Horace Davey is better acquainted with law than I am, but I read this document as a young man on first entering the India Office, and I was not capable of comprehending the legal terms apparently, nor do I believe it was the intention of the Court of Directors that any legal technicality should be admitted to be urged in the case; and on the faith of these covenants in plain language, I placed the most implicit confidence, and served for twenty-three years, and for the first time after nearly twenty-four years I was told by the Secretary of State——

The Chairman: I must take the opinion of the Committee as to whether we can go into an individual case of this kind. Perhaps we had better clear the room.

The room was cleared for a short time. On re-admission the Chairman said: Sir William, will you continue the statement of your grievances?—Witness: I contend that this last clause in the covenant, which is a reference to pounds sterling being equivalent to so many rupees, covers the previous clauses. On arrival in India I was granted as a Civil Engineer of the fourth grade £600 a year, and I was ordered to join the Madras troops.

The Chairman: You need not go into detail of your individual service.—Witness: There is one point which may bear materially upon the result of my service. I will be as brief as possible. I was ordered to join the Madras troops on field service in Bengal as Assistant Field Engineer, which duty constituted no part of what I had convenanted to perform, but which I fulfilled for fourteen months with very great strain and hardship. My health broke down, and I was very nearly obliged to leave the service. And this obliged me to leave the service under medical certificate ten years earlier than I should have done. My health broke down in performing services which I had never covenanted for. In 1876 I returned to India under medical certificate, and at the expiration of a short time I was required to attend before a medical officer, who ordered me to send in an application to retire from the service. I did so, and sent it to the Governor in November, 1877, and in July, 1878, received an intimation that I had been permitted to retire on a pension of, in round numbers, £380 a year. A few days subsequently I was informed by the Accountant-General that the pay allowance would be issued at the current rate of exchange, which was the first intimation since I entered the service that I should be subjected to that. I signed a covenant as a young man in the full confidence that it meant nothing more than the ordinary language and grammar would indicate. I never asked a question or entertained a doubt during my service but that I should unquestionably get the full benefit of my average salary on my retirement. As to the question of exchange, I never heard of it until seven years later, in the dispatch of 1862. Even then I had no suspicion that it applied to me. In making provision for my family I had considered the pension my covenants entitled me to. If I had supposed the pension would be, by a legal quibble, reduced to £380, I should never have entered the service. To keep up my insurance policy I have gradually, from year to year, become more involved. Therefore, I appeal to this honourable Committee that they will recognise the justice of my claim now laid before them, and relieve me from this terrible hardship I have been so unjustly subjected to for the last twelve years. I had a long correspondence on the question, but they cut me short.

The Chairman: Since that official decision in 1879 have you ever revived the case again?—Witness: I once had a memorial laid before the Secretary of State through the member for Southampton.

The Chairman: What date was that?—Witness: About two years ago. My claim is, first of all, to be paid two shillings a rupee, and the arrears since I retired in 1878.

The Chairman: I understand you to say, according to the covenants and pension rules then in force, you were entitled to that at the time of retirement?—Witness: Certainly. A few moments since you said Sir Horace Davey gave a certain opinion. I have been since informed that that opinion was based upon statements laid before him which stated rupees and not pounds sterling. I appear here as a type of those who went out with me under the same covenants.

By Mr. Barbour: The case which was laid before Sir Horace Davey was, he presumed, laid before him by the Association of the Indian Service.

Mr. Barbour: And the gentlemen who managed the association took special pains to get up the case in such a way as to state their case in the most favourable way possible?—Witness: The case which they laid before Sir Horace Davey was not my case, but the case of some of the Cooper's Hill men who entered subsequently. It was not the case of those who went out in 1855.

Sir Stafford Northcote: You consider your case is typical of a great number of others?—Witness: Yes. I understand my case will be represented as theirs. Others will come before you. I have been verbally authorised by several, and I know several other members who went out under the same covenants will ask to appear before you.

Sir Stafford Northcote: So far as you know, their cases do not differ from yours?—Witness: So far as I have been able to collect, not materially.

Mr. Howorth: How many men went out?—Witness: Twenty four or twenty-five. They have all retired. I do not know one now in the Service. We joined when Lord Dalhousie sent home a request. I was one of those sent out.

Mrl Howorth: How many are there still living who joined under similar covenants to yours?—Witness: I know there are two. I have seen two within the last three years, and as far as I know the agreement was precisely the same.

Sir William Plowden: I think you say you had no knowledge with regard to these leave rules? I understand these rules as they were framed from time to time were published in the *Government Gazette*?—Witness: I have no wish to doubt they were.

Sir William Plowden: With regard to your service in Madras, did not you receive extra pay?—Witness: Rs. 112 a month to pay for horse and servant.

Mr. Stack (examined by the chairman) said: I am Deputy Inspector-General of the Bengal police. I joined the service of the Government in 1879. I want to say that I come not only to represent my own individual grievance, which is simply one of pension, but I have been deputed by the police officers of the Punjab, Bengal, and the central provinces—Madras included—to represent their grievances, which include other grievances as regards pay and leave and pension. If you will allow me, first I will go into the grievance of others. We are a European service. That is a very important point, because Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Argyll ruled that officers who were appointed to appointments which could fitly be held by natives could not be more privileged than the natives. Our contention is we are holding offices which could not be held by natives. To show that this is the policy of the Government, I simply quote very briefly from the report of the Civil Service Commission which sat two years ago, which says it is a highly-organised force and contemplated the appointment of Europeans, and this has been maintained. As regards the larger employment of natives, the question was one on which the Commission had sought to obtain full information. The Commission approached this subject with a sense that the maintenance of law and order is one of the most important duties of the British Government in India. While fully sensible of the advantages of native employment, the report went on to say that for many years to come the European officers must be maintained. The police force had to undergo some sort of military training. The Bengal police have taken part in ten frontier expeditions. It is recruited from the same classes as the covenanted and the military officers. They occupy the same status and perform the same duties in every way as the military officers. Sometimes military officers are under them. The only difference is in pension and leave rules, and this is one of our grievances. You allowed in former cases officers to refer to promotion and slow promotion. I do not know whether it is relevant as regards pension and leave, but it is more important in a badly-paid department.

The chairman: I am not quite sure the Committee would care to hear anything about promotion. Will you come to the question of pension?—Witness: I only mentioned that point because I want to impress upon the Committee that it is very necessary there should be European officers in the police, and that they should be men of good standing. The regular police force in India numbers over 130,000 men, and I can say from my own experience the efficiency of that force depends entirely on the European officers. Another point is, that they have more arduous duties to perform than almost any other uncovenanted servants. They have to be out in all weathers, and that is a fact not taken into consideration. My point, in this connection, is that they have to perform their duties under conditions which compel a furlough. That was a military man who gave that opinion. The native officer is not under the necessity of taking a long leave. He is, therefore, during the whole of his service on full pay. The European officer requires long leave, and during that leave he is on half pay. We point out that this is not fair. The great majority of the European officers are under the unfavourable rules. Only twelve have been admitted to the improved new rules. Under the rules applicable to the great majority of the police officers, they can never get a furlough. If I refer to the more favourable leave rules enjoyed by the military officers while in the police—in fact doing the same work—it is on the assumption that the Government consider the leave allowed to military men is necessary to enable them to perform their duty efficiently, and we have the more reason for asking that European officers drawn from the same class of society should be placed upon an equal footing. All the furlough of the military officer counts towards pension; not a day of the furlough of the police officer so counts. The military officers can draw a maximum of leave allowance of £1,000, the police officer £800. The military officers cannot draw less than £250, but for a police officer there is no minimum; some would only get £85. Inadequate leave allowances have simply led to the result that very few men can afford to take leave. Out of eighty-six there are only fifteen drawing higher pay than Rs. 750 per annum. The pay is very inadequate, and the leave allowance only amounts to £293 per annum. All of them have had over twenty-three years of service. Eleven of the officers drawing 750 rupees are married men, and of course they would be subject to the same expense. Officers of fifteen years' service who come home have leave allowance of about £160 at the rate of exchange. Therefore a number of officers have not been able to take leave for fifteen years. Ten years' uninterrupted service are enough to impair the health of any European, and I can speak from experience that a large portion of our officers are suffering from a want of rest and change, and consequently their work is not efficiently done. I have had again and again to report to the Inspector-General of Police that many of our men are played out. Then another grievance of ours is that by their pension and leave rules for native policemen, the Government practically admits that the police service is more arduous than that of any other department. The native policeman can retire after eighteen years of service; his European officer cannot. His two years' furlough counts for pension; not a day counts for his European officer. So that it practically comes to this: the native officer serving under his own climate can retire on half pension much sooner than his European officer. As regards pension, no one can get more than Rs. 5,000. My annual pay is Rs. 18,000. If I got half it would be Rs. 9,000, which at the present rate of exchange would give me £630. I shall only get Rs. 5,000, which at the official rate of exchange is, £360. There is another evil resulting, too from inadequate pensions I would wish to point out which affects native officers quite as much. The rule is that officers should retire at fifty-five. As a rule, men are not capable of doing decent work after fifty-five. But the pensions are so small, and the effect of the exchange is so great that officers are unwilling to retire[illegible] they send in applications for an extension of [illegible]ice; and their superiors, knowing their emoluments are small, take a very lenient view. Lately it has been reported to the Government that not one officer who had obtained additional service had done efficient service. So it is equally bad for the Government and the individual.

Mr. Barbour: Is it not wrong for the superior officer to allow that to go on.—Witness: It is. That is the point I wish to bring out. The Covenanted civilians and the military officers when brought into contact with the Uncovenanted Servants feel a strong sympathy, and when it comes to be a case of Government interests in opposition to individual interest, they are apt to take the side of the individual as against the Government. This serious evil results from inadequate pensions and inadequate leave rules. I will put one case which is amongst many. I know of a district police officer who had been in bad health for two years. I asked him why he did not take leave—he had put in twenty-five years' service. He said the pension was too small, it was fluctuating, he could not afford it. A few months afterwards he attained the age of fifty-five, and was compulsorily retired. He just lived to arrive home. I may add that his district had got into extremely bad order simply and solely because he could not do the work. That is one of the evil results to the Service. We may say theoretically the officers should consult the Government interests; but the evil of the system is that it works practically not as it should work theoretically, and I believe affects officers who are not highly paid in other ways than pension and leave rules. I should like to contrast the pay with the terms paid to the higher officers of the London police.

The chairman: That can be hardly very relevant; the conditions of service are so different.—Witness: Some of our officers have been appointed to the London police, and I have heard their opinions as to the duties of the higher officers.

The chairman: I think that to contrast the position of the Indian police and the London police is outside the inquiry.—Witness: There is another point I would wish to add. Lord Dalhousie in his despatch mentioned the great temptations thrown in the way of the men of the Public Works Department, and all that he said applies with infinitely more force to officers of the Police Department. There is no department in which there are such temptations. There is all the more reason, therefore, that the officers of the department should be well paid and should be men of good standing. As regards the present men, I can only say they compare favourably in their department as regards honesty and integrity, but I may say the pecuniary strain is getting greater and greater every year, and I honestly confess, if it goes on, I look with apprehension to the future. Of course, at present I know the circumstances of the men and most of the officers of the police, that they are not able to take leave, they cannot retire, and therefore the strain is very great. Another point that is particularly mentioned by our department is that what is called official appointment does not count for service. A youngster after his appointment has to pass two departmental examinations. In many cases they perform three or four years of service. For instance, many young officers, after they were appointed, were sent on the frontier expeditions. This presses hardly on the officers of the Police Department, and one or more of the other departments. I would suggest that, as in other departments, service should count from the date of appointment. Another grievance is that service before the age of twenty-two does not count. I will mention one case only, Mr. Hoskins, of the North-West Province. When he joined the Afghan war broke out, and he was sent on transport duty, and there he worked two years, which does not count. Before he was twenty-two, he was doing most important work, but that service does not count, and there are a great number of officers similarly situated. I would suggest pensions to be fixed at a lump sum and paid in sterling under the pension rules prescribed in 1865, with £500 a year as a maximum. Very few officers of the police would get the maximum. The majority would get about £450 a year. Service from the age of eighteen should be allowed to count towards pension, as it is in the case of the native policemen. By law they are invested with very important functions from the very moment they are appointed, and, in fact, doing just the same work as older men. I think all European officers should be allowed the benefit of the more favourable leave rules. I think officers of the police should be allowed to retire after twenty-five years of service. In all the police forces I have ever seen twenty-five years is considered the proper time for retirement. If that is the case, more especially it should be so in India. It is certainly the case in the London police force.

The Chairman: That has not yet become law.—Witness:—I think thirty years certainly is too long to serve in India. Those are the points, and those are the grievances.

Mr. Barbour: You made a strong point of the more arduous duties you undertake. That is only a statement of your opinion?—Witness: Yes. They have to go out on duty all the year round, in the hot weather and in the rains. The officers of the other departments, as a rule, go out in what is called the cool season. We have to go out to investigate important cases. I may add that in my own experience I have had three serious illnesses from exposure.

Mr. Barbour: Exposure when?—Witness: Once in the rainy season.

Mr. Barbour: Could he not protect himself against the sun?—Witness: Of course; but you have to be out in the sun all day. For instance, I have ridden 200 miles in my district in four days. I had to do it. I was out all day in the month of September, one of the hottest months of the year. I had relays of horses. I started off in the morning, and did not get in till eleven at night. An indigo planter leaves his home in the morning before the sun gets hot, and comes back at eleven or twelve, and all that day remains in his house. We have to go out, and frequently go out and leave home for weeks or months together. I have had to sleep in a native hut. That is different from an indigo planter. No doubt exercise is good if you can take it in a proper way.

Sir Stafford Northcote: You mentioned one great hardship of the officer not being able to take leave in consequence of the low rates of the allowances. Of course you are aware that this reference arises from the fact of the altered values of gold and silver money. Can you suggest any means by which the difficulty you describe as to European officers could be met?—Witness: That, as in the case of other officers, there should be a minimum allowance of £250—in fact to assimilate the rate of furlough pay to the military police officers.

By Mr. Howorth: I came in in 1859. The leave rules then in force were those of 1855. Under the pension rules of 1855 my pension is stated to be £500 in sterling. There is no question whatever of any rate of exchange. I read that rule as meaning that my pension would be £500. On June 8, 1863, the Secretary of State brought out what he called the improved rules and made them applicable with retrospective effect. I got no option, I do not remember ever being asked, "Will you elect to come under those rules, or will you abide by the rules of 50." In the rules of 1863 it was stated for the first time that payments would be made at the rate of exchange. When I came in in 1859 the rate of exchange was 2s. 1½d; when the rules came out it was 2s. In 1864 the Secretary of State in his dispatch again mentioned the pensions in sterling; in 1868 he again mentioned them in sterling: that is eleven year after I went out he mentioned them in sterling and said Rs. 5,000 or £500. What I contend is, I ask now for my pension of £500. I have fulfilled the conditions. They say, "Oh no, the rate of exchange has gone down to 1s. 5d. you get it at that rate."

Mr. Howorth: You drew a comparison between the pay of your Uncovenanted police and the military and with regard to pension and leave rules. Now who are those officers to whom you have referred?—Witness: They are military men in civil employ.

Mr. Howorth: You argue it would be equitable and fair that your rules should be assimilated to theirs?—Witness: Not quite. We do not ask for pensions as high as that of the military police officers—after thirty years £700. I get a pension of £368.

Mr. Howorth: In your service now have you any Eurasians?—Witness: We have seventeen natives altogether, and in the whole of India twelve domiciled Europeans and Eurasians.

Mr. Howorth: When you speak about being detached from other services, what do you get in the way of furlough?—Witness: We get the expenses we are put to for horses. We cannot travel far in India without more horses. That is what is called deputation service. We received nothing with regard to pension, no matter how good the service is or arduous the work. If it is before twenty-two it does not count. I should say the larger number of officers in our department lose three years' service in that way. Lately there has been an entrance examination required in Bengal, and therefore the number of applicants is not very large. I think the deputation allowance is Rs. 200 a month.

Mr. Howorth: How much would it cost?—Witness: Twenty-five rupees a month for horse keep. Of course also there would be the purchase of a horse.

Sir Wm. Plowden: I think you said that the native police have more favourable rules than the European officers. Are they not under the same rules?—Witness: No, they are under the same rules to some extent, but the native policeman can count service. He may get promotion from the ranks and his service as assistant superintendent will count. In 1862 the Secretary of State admitted a certain number of officers to what is called the more favourable leave rules, that is the same leave as the Covenanted civi-

ians and military men. The selection was made from those men who held appointments of not less than 300 rupees a month at that time. A selection was made of those men, and their names were put into a [illegible]. The privilege was stopped when that list was made, and no more were admitted. The police is not a seniority service; promotion goes by merit.

Sir Wm. Plowden: You gave a strong instance of a police officer in a bad state of health; why didn't you report it?—Witness: I reported it. He had only two months to serve, and a man was sent in his place.

Sir Wm. Plowden: Do not you find it the case when men are unfit to carry on their duties the responsible officers out of pity allow them to go on?—Witness: There is a tendency that way.

Mr. King: You came in under the 1855 rules, by which three years' furlough counted for pension. That was withdrawn by the leave rules of 1862?—Witness: Yes, by an *ex post facto* regulation.

Mr. King: Did you get any equivalent?—Witness: No. As a matter of fact. I never put forward any claim under the rules of 1855.

Mr. King: One can understand that you may have been treated with injustice, because you never claimed your right. Have you put forward any claim to be allowed to count furlough for pension?—Witness: No.

Mr. Fletcher (examined by the chairman) said he was an Uncovenanted officer in the service of the Government of India, appointed in January, 1866, by nomination of the Bombay Government. He was a member of the Revenue Survey Corps. In his opinion no distinction should be made between officers recruited in India and those recruited in England. They were both recruited from exactly the same classes for post requiring similar qualifications. He would illustrate that by his own case. He was educated at a public school—Marlborough. Before examination he was ordered by Sir William Gull to take a sea voyage, and went to India. While over there he was offered an appointment in the Indian Service, and it became a question whether he should return to England and prepare for the Covenanted Service or go on there. His friends made inquiries, and the result was he accepted that appointment.

The Chairman: You think you are entitled to sterling pension on the ground that you had no reason to anticipate the fall of the rate?—Witness: I had no ground, and from the despatches at the time it was the opinion of the Government itself they would continue to pay our pensions practically at par. For years after my appointment the rupee was looked upon as the equivalent of two shillings. The result of the inquiries I made at the time was that the pensions were to be paid at par. I am quite clear, I was aware of the fact that pensions were paid in England at two shillings the rupee. The rules of 1864 mentioned the salaries in rupees and the pensions in sterling. I have to serve thirty years in India before becoming entitled to a pension. Certainly I consider that too long.

The Chairman: Have you any grounds or facts to bring before the Committee other than those already brought before us?—Witness: I am not aware of anything more than has been said by other witnesses.

The Chairman: With regard to the rule that service before twenty-two does not count, have you anything to say about that?—Witness: Yes; I myself was appointed at the age of nineteen and-a-half, and within about nine months of that time I was in charge of an establishment. Therefore, at the age of twenty and a-half I was already performing independent duty, and I think it is unfair that should not be allowed to count for pension.

Mr. Jones (examined by the chairman) said he was a Judge of the Small Causes Court in Calcutta. He entered the service of the Indian Government in September, 1856 by the nominarion of Sir Wm. Gray.

The Chairman: You have heard the evidence given before the Committee with regard to the depreciation of the rupee. Have you anything to add to that?—Witness: I think I have. The witness proceeded to quote numerous instances in the history of the question of pensions having been paid in sterling.

The Chairman: We have all this before us, and a list of all the pensions.—Witness: I proceed with your permission to say this. Up to 1870 the Government resolution, dated April 1, that year, contained no fewer than twenty specific references to pensions ordered, which are in every instance expressed in sterling. The question is not what was understood by the officers, but what they were expected by the Government, who sanctioned the rules, to understand—in other words, what were the precise intentions of the honourable court of directors and the Secretary of State. I would respectfully call attention to the statutory principle which underlies the granting of official pensions in the Pensions Allowances Acts 5 and 6, William IV., cap. iv., 4.

The chairman: This is rather argument than evidence. Will you tell the Committee in 1862 what was the amount of the salary you were then receiving? Witness: It exceeded 1,000 rupees. At that time I held the office of Registrar of Bengal. My salary now is 1,300 rupees. Might I be permitted to state the case of the Judges of the Small Causes Court? At present there are four Judges, the whole of whom are barristers. I have a paper which they have prepared.

The chairman: It had better be handed in.

[The witness handed in a printed document accordingly.]

Mr. Luke (in reply to the chairman) said he entered the Telegraph service of the Government of India in 1868 by limited competition after nomination. What he came to speak about was merely as to the exchange value of the rupee. He wished to speak on behalf of the whole body of officers of the department under the same covenant as himself. This covenant was not printed in the case. The point to which he wished to direct the attention of the Committee was that in the prospectus of 1867 the whole of the emoluments were stated in sterling, and no mention was made of the worth of the rupee; and in the covenant it was expressly stipulated and agreed that in all payments to be made under these presents pound sterling shall be considered equal to ten rupees. It was provided that in case of absence without leave he should be fined 20s per diem, and if he left without permission £200. What other interpretation could be put upon these provisions than that it was the intention that 10 rupees in India and one pound were to be one and the same thing? His furlough allowances were paid in sterling. He had never been paid 20s. a day, and could not therefore say at what rate it would have been exacted. He contended that the only possible interpretation that could be placed upon the provisions by any young man in his position was that whatever payments had to be made under the terms of the covenant would be made at the rate of 10 rupees.

The Committee then adjourned.

An "Anglo-Indian" writes to a Madras contemporary:—"The lamented death of Mr. Harold King, who succumbed to heat apoplexy in the Red Sea, will set many an Anglo-Indian wondering whether the sufferings of passengers during the voyage between Aden and Suez—sufferings which have ended fatally before now—might not be more successfully alleviated. The P. and O. does so much for the comfort of its clients that one is tempted to ask whether more might not be done. It ought not to be beyond the resources of the company to provide every passenger with as plentiful a supply of ice, at every hour of the day and night, as he is accustomed to get in India; and this would go far to remedy what is not only a grievance, but a serious danger to health. In the second place something might be done, with steam power and water always available, to lower the temparature of the saloon, by pumping in jets of cooled air and by fountains. Recent inventions have provided an easy and simple means, though doubtless not without expense, of using energy for the reduction of temperature; and if there is any way of cooling down a small chamber from 95 deg. to 70 deg., the effort should be made in the P. and O. steamers while in the Red Sea. If science can preserve meat by refrigeration on board ship during the voyage from New Zealand to London, human beings might surely be kept cool during the five or six days of intense heat between Suez and Aden."

Much curiosity has (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) been expressed to know Mrs. Stanley's age. This curiosity may be satisfied by reading the inscription on a tombstone in Highgate Cemetery. There will be found inscribed the dates of the birth of each of the six children of Charles and Gertrude Tennant, Dorothy, the fourth child, having been born on March 22, 1855. The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, however, states that on the marriage certificate she was described as 32; her husband, it is to be noted, being set down as 47.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

The statistics of the movements of gold and silver to and from the United States during the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1889-90, that is up to the end of May, have been published. They certainly show for the last month of the period, May, an excess of silver imports against silver exports, the balance received being $2,181,000, or say the equivalent of £436,200; while in the same month the exports of gold exceeded the imports by the insignificant sum of $8,000, or say £1,600. But when we take the figures for the whole eleven months, and compare them with the corresponding figures of preceding years, the influence of the prospective legislation on the actual movement of the metals is really trifling. The following table shows the American imports and exports of silver for the first eleven months of the past six fiscal years:—

	Exports of silver. dlrs.	Imports of silver. dlrs.	Excess exports of silver dlrs.
1889-90	33,879,000	20,136,000	13,743,000
1888-9	33,483,000	17,280,000	16,202,000
1887-8	25,277,000	14,488,000	11,089,000
1886-7	24,549,000	18,278,000	5,271,000
1885-6	27,657,000	16,674,000	10,983,000
1884-5	30,137,000	15,647,000	14,490,000

Thus it will be seen that during the eleven months ending May 31 this year, a period covering the speculative movement of silver from this side the Atlantic to New York, the United States exported $13,743,000 more silver than was imported. The amount is less than the exports in the corresponding period of the preceding year, but it is larger than the average for the preceding five years, including that exceptional heavy year 1888-9. That in spite of the fact that the United States had supplied the rest of the world with a larger amount of silver during the eleven months ending in May last than the average supply for five preceding years, the return to the States in one month of less than half a million sterling worth of silver from a net supply (exclusive of this return) of upwards of three millions sterling worth should have caused so marked an effect on the price is a remarkable proof of the narrowness of the available supply. The figures relating to the American gold movements are not less instructive. During the eleven months ending with May 31 last the United States exported $1,013,000 or £202,500 worth of gold more than was imported, this including the entire effect of the speculative silver movement which has been referred to as the beginning of the process which is to drain the Union of gold. In the corresponding period of 1888-9, when there were no proposals for the increased coinage of silver before the country, the net amount of gold exported was dol. 32,195,000, or say £6,449,000; and every year the United States produce from their own mines an amount of gold considerably more than sufficient to cover even this abnormal export. The figures are a useful illustration of the necessity of familiarity with the actual figures in reasoning on this subject.

The report on the state of the skilled labour market contributed to the *Board of Trade Journal* points out that strikes in England are becoming less prevalent. Only 79 were recorded for June, against 106 for May and 91 for April. Of the June list 13 were in the cotton trade, nine in the woollen trade, eight in coal mining, seven among dock labourers, six in the building trades, five in iron and steel foundries, five in engineering trades, six in the boot and shoe trades, three in shipbuilding, and the remainder among miscellaneous industries. Nor can it be said that any of these are of serious importance. The general returns as to the numbers of unemployed show that, on the whole, trade remains good. In no single trade is there any considerable increase in the number of those on benefit, while, on the other hand, a large majority show some diminution. The 20 societies reporting have an aggregate membership of 218,739, and of these 4,118 were out of work, a percentage of 1·88. For these same societies a month ago the total of those out of work was 4,236, a proportion of 1·96 per cent. Practically, therefore, the position remains unchanged, the improvement being of the slightest possible description. All the branches of the engineering trade remain busy and show rather better returns, the ironfounders showing the greatest improvement. Shipbuilding does not seem quite so brisk as it has been, and there is a slight increase in the number of those out of employment. The building trades remain very good. The strikes in the cabinet-making trade have now terminated, and not one in a hundred of those engaged in that industry are now unable to find employment. The textile trades are but moderately employed, though for this season of the year the cotton trade is better than it has been for some years back. The coal trade continues busy, and the iron trade is fairly good, while the steel trade is very well employed, the percentage of steel smelters out of work being only 5.

According to the latest statistics compiled by the United States Treasury, the amount of money in the Treasury and in circulation in the Union is $2,063,048,087, of which $638,329,713 is in the Treasury and $1,429,718,376 in circulation. The amount in circulation one year ago was $1,380,146,050. There was a decrease in circulation during June of $1,475,275. The circulation is now made up of $374,396,381 in gold coin, $56,166,356 in standard silver dollars, $54,069,743 in subsidiary silver, $131,380,018 in gold certificates, $297,210,013 in silver certificates, $334,876,829 in United States notes, and $181,619,008 in National bank notes. In addition to the money in the Treasury, there is also $65,996,474 in gold bullion, $4,574,912 in silver bullion, and $6,074,538 in trade dollars.

Sardinian wines (the production of which is estimated at 22,000,000 gallons) are now in great demand for the Italian mainland and abroad, Mr. Pernis tells us. The exports from the various ports of the province of Cagliari last year amounted to 3,235,470 imperial gallons, of which 2,922,928 gallons went to Genoa, Leghorn, Spezia, Rome, and Sicily; and 311,705 gallons were shipped to Tunis and France. Owing to the constant demand, the prices were 50 per cent. above those paid in the preceding year, but did not go beyond the price of 8d. per gallon as an average. The manufacture of "eau-de-vie" and spirits has been completely crushed by the measures adopted by the Custom-house authorities and officials in order to collect the heavy taxes imposed on this branch of business. The taxes for manufacturing imposed by the Government do not leave any profit for the distiller.

The Turkish Commission of Engineers appointed to inquire into the navigability of the Euphrates have reported that no serious obstacle exists. The works to be executed consist of the removal of the remains of old locks, the construction of certain training walls and embankments, and the dredging of certain sandbanks formed by the currents. The necessary expenditure is estimated at £T.62,000, of which £T.40,000 is for the purchase of materials required, and £T.22,000 for the technical operations. The amount is to be provided from the revenues of the villayets of Aleppo, Mossoul, and Bagdad.

The mail advices from Montreal, dated July 4, report an improvement in the "sorting-up" trade and a better inquiry for "fall" goods. Remittances also had continued to improve, and brighter crop prospects were again mentioned as the cause. A good demand for grey cotton goods is reported, and as stocks were being reduced, prices remained very firm at the recent advance. There was also a healthy demand for white cotton goods at steady prices. The trade in woollen goods, on the other hand, was rather depressed, and a despondent tone prevailed at the mills.

The latest reports on the Hungarian crops say that the detrimental influence of excessive drought and heat was becoming very apparent on the summer sowings, especially the oats and maize. The vines were also showing the effects of drought, and rain was needed for the other crops. The wheat harvest, so far as information had been received, had proved in general a good average, and in some cases better than an average yield. The quality of the wheat was particularly good. The rye harvest was also excellent in quantity and quality. The yield of barley was proving only moderate in general.

Another of the Empress of Austria's nieces is engaged to be married. Princess Louise Victoire, only daughter of the Duc d'Alençon, is engaged to Prince Alfonso of Bavaria, son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria and Princess Amelie, Infanta of Spain. The Princess, who was born at Bushey Park, is twenty-one, and has inherited the beauty of her mother's family and of her grandmother, the late Duchesse de Nemours, whose sweet blue eyes have come down to her. The Duc de Nemours will advance the Princess a capital which will produce about £3,000 a year. The bridegroom will not be rich. He is an officer in a Bavarian cavalry regiment. One of his sisters (Isabella) is married to the Duke of Genoa, the second (Elvira), who but for her auburn hair is the Empress of Austria over again, is engaged to the young Duke of Aosta.

Kemp & Co.'s Equatorial Hair Douche imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.

No. 582.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 18-carat, with two initials engraved on Stone for Seal, £2 7s. 6d. Crests or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.
No. 52.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.
No. 60.—Diamond Ring, Ladies', 5 Stones set in 18-carat Gold. Wonderful value, £2 5s., £4 10s. and £5 10s.
No. 724.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.
9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.
No. 991—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £3 5s.
Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.
No. 557.—15-carat Gold Brooch, 18s. 6d.
No. 1,168.—Gipsy Ring, one Ruby, two Pearls, set in 9-carat Gold, 10s. 6d.
SILVER ALBERTS.
Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.
Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.
No. 805.—Gold Keeper Ring, 3s.
EARRINGS. No. 636.—Dead Gold, 9s. per Pair.
EARRINGS. No. 42.—Imitation Diamonds, of best quality, set in Gold, 6s. 6d. per pair.
BIRMINGHAM SUPPLIES THE WORLD WITH JEWELLERY.
J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock."
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*
BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,
MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

BROWN'S
"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.
THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
BOTHWELL ST. GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Renfrew, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co. 78, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay

A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Invaluable to Residents in
HOT COUNTRIES.
Is the best Preventive and Cure for
Biliousness. Sick Headache.
Mental Depression. Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions. Pimples on the Face.
Constipation. Vomiting.
Giddiness. Feverishness.
Thirst, &c. Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood. Errors in Diet.
Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.
A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.
PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.
TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.
HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. Peebles, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*
CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BUYERS OF
DAWSON'S
BOOTS & SHOES
SHOULD NOTE THAT
NO GOODS are Genuine without TRADE MARK.
TRY THE
D BOOT
THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF,
MADE IN FOUR QUALITIES.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS,
23, LONDON WALL, LONDON
And OVERSTONE ROAD, NORTHAMPTON.
Wholesale & Export Boot & Shoe Manufacturers.
TRADE JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS MARK. LONDON AND NORTHAMPTON.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.
Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.
It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.
None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.
REGISTERED. TRADE MARK.
Sole Agents for India:
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dʳ GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dʳ Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cᵒ, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dʳ GIBERT'S Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dʳ FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY. Insist upon having annexed label printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 31, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Cᵒ; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cᵒ; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel**, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dʳ REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cᵉ, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE of Iron, cinchona *& of soluble meat*

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES *of Copaiba & tar*

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA

The Best and Purest Cocoa.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

HINKS'S LAMPS! HINKS'S LAMPS!

HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS.

HINKS'S LAMPS.

A DEPOT FOR THESE WELL-KNOWN

ENGLISH LAMPS

Has been OPENED at RAMPART ROW, next to Messrs. HAMILTON & Co.

LAMPS

Of every description kept in Stock.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Orders from Up-country promptly attended to. All Communications to be addressed to the Manager,

HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

TRADE MARK

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Trade W Mark.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'

Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

Nᵒ 3 HINDOO PEN MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH

'We commend them to their living namesakes.'—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of [illegible] coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with [illegible] claims at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

Stephens Inks. BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING AT MILL PRICES. **WOOLS AND SILKS**

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

INCLUDING

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS, OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

Dʀ. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN [illegible], at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade, [illegible].
[illegible]—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, [illegible]; PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, [illegible] Street.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.